

IMAGES
OF 1989: THE
YEAR THAT
CHANGED THE WORLD

Maclean's

Massacre In Montreal

A Nation Mourns
The Mass Murder
Of 14 Women

Grieving Relatives
On The Night
Of The Killings





Bell's Scotch · The Gentle Scot.

Macleans

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE DECEMBER 18, 1989 VOL 102 NO 51

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COVER

MASSACRE IN MONTREAL

For 20 horrific minutes last week, a quiet young man named Marc Lévesque stalked female students in a Montreal university engineering school—killing 14 of them before turning his rifle on himself. It was Canada's worst mass murder—and among the worst in North American history. And it set off a national wave of mourning and revived a debate over violence against women. — 14



IMAGES OF '89

A YEAR OF REVOLUTION

In its own way, 1988, the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, was as dramatic as 1788 or 1917, the year of the Russian Revolution. An avalanche of change overwhelmed the Soviet Bloc. But in one corner of the Communist world, China, change was bloodily held at bay. — 30



SPECIAL REPORT

A FREE TRADE ANNIVERSARY

A year after Canadians voted in favor of the Conservative government and its Free Trade Agreement, opponents are still protesting the FTA. Indeed, a Maclean's/Dominion poll shows that a majority now opposes the accord, and critical trade talks starting this week could reignite the national debate. — 44





A Thunderous Year

The year that is ending the most revolutionary and painful decade of the century has itself changed the face of history. And it has generated as much uncertainty about the future as hope that the 21st century will be a more peaceful epoch than the one that is about to enter its closing decade. It was a decade in which popular, often spontaneous uprisings swept aside despotic governments into exile and drove entire nations onto the oceans, from the Philippines to Taiwan—and then to Eastern Europe. In the space of only six months, the old order was shattered, the Cold War ended, the Berlin Wall fell, German reunification became inevitable, European began to sense a common destiny again, and Moscow and Washington became almost peripheral to the events. Poland, Hungary, and Germany and even Bulgaria emerged as an almost daily melodrama from the suffocating Communist cocoon that had enveloped them since the end of the Second World War.

Watching the vast sweep of change in Europe, it was easy to forget that, in the same months, on another continent, a rising cloud was gathering in overhanging the Communist system established there by Mao Tse-tung in 1949. The stage of one man holding back a line of military vehicles in Tiananmen Square—(cheaply, *Weekend*'s Photo of the Year)—was a powerful, wrong symbol of the students' courage in the face of what became a murderous military response. The army, acting on the orders of the government, stormed the revolt. But the students and others, having tested freedom, were unable to reverse their courage in the new decade, adding to the unpredictability of the future shape of the world. That the old order collapsed in the final months of 1989 seemed fitting. All order was shattered exactly 50 years earlier. It was the start of the Second World War.



Tiananmen Square standoff: a powerful symbol before a murderous military response

Kevin W. Doyle

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LETTERS

THE LEGACY OF ABUSE

Und those in power place the blame on the victim and say: "blame the helpless victim, could sexual abuse not continue?" The harm of us crimes against children," Coors, Nov. 27). Meanwhile, the victims have to deal with their life-threatening trauma. These children turn to drugs, alcohol or suicide, as the law does not protect them. I've had to live with my tormented for 20 years while my abuser walks free.

Bob-Marx Graham,
Little Rock, Ark.



Victims: Life-disrupting burnout

TWELVE ANGRY LOWYERS

This letter is not meant to take away from the ambitious and admirable efforts of the Winnipeg bar, but as the Winnipeg lawyers appearing in *Twelve Angry Men* can appreciate, the competitive nature of the legal profession compels me to indicate who got there first ("Getting the real thing is easy," *Queensland Notes*, Dec. 41 in February).

Carl Fisher Taylor,
Threat

THE MASTER OF MECH

If Senator Lowell Murray vindicates the March 1991 accord, the Prime Minister should immediately vacate 24 Sussex ("The man behind March," *Special Report*, Nov. 28) Any individual who can bring Quebec into the Canadian fold and maintain good relations with the other provinces should become our prime minister.

Chris Tiller,
Ottawa

POTH'S (SORT OF) ADVERTISING

Lately, *After Fetheringham's* columns have become advertisements for his book *Death of a Panther* ("The lively sound of our dinner hearing," Nov. 6) "Restoring some more complaisance," Dec. 4) One of Feth's self-advertising techniques is to talk about his book in his *Star Line* column, but pretend he's not. I remembered this technique to all authors. For example, I could talk about the excellent review *Wheeler's* gave my book *Scorpions for Sale*—but, of course, I won't. See, the Feth technique works.

Larry Zolt
Kenneth

One of the most trenchant observations of the political scene is the first sentence of Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. . . ." (139 words, and worth parsing!) I am disappointed that Dalton Camp, in his review of Fark's book ("Ficky, gicky, picky," *Books*, Nov. 20) considers a 99-word sentence a tale too ambitious, even so! 1046

Juan Baymora
Calgary

1983, I was approached about reviving *Twelve Angry Men*, but with a unique twist—each of the characters would be played by a Hamilton insider. So, in June, 1983, 12 lawyers took the stage in Theatre Aquarius under the direction of Raymond Harris, also a lawyer, and played for three consecutive nights to sell-out houses. We have the posters to prove it.

Randolph J. Mayan
Albuquerque

FLYING DOCTORS

While the treatment and pain of osteoarthritis was well presented in "Escape from pain" Offshoot, Nov. 13, needless pain was inflicted by the sloppy writing. In the discussion of Carol Stenberg, an endometriosis sufferer who went to the United States to get treatment, you write, "Before travelling to the United States, Stenberg's doctors administered hormone therapy and carried out a hysterectomy." Hope they made their beds.

*Alfred Pierce,
West Gloucestershire*

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should submit news, letters and inquiries to: *Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Machinery magazine, 10000 Avenue 100, 55120 Oakdale, Minnesota 55127.*

PASSAGES

Q448825: Famous, Indian film in which provider John Matha, 55, with 24 or more offences, mostly in connection with family and services that he allegedly received from native group, dating back as early as 1904, was sent to the Federal Reformatory in a 1936 provincial criminal court, following a 1935-36 strike against him. The charges include breach of trust, conspiracy, fraud, theft and attempt to defraud, and obscenity. Several native leaders and a 1936-38 Hindu-Muslim League have also been charged. Matha, who the Hindustan Free Press 1962 and 1964- and who spent 18 years in the colonies—and that he is innocent and that the case had "disappeared" the case against him.



ALLEGED: An appeal by Judge Sir George R. B. Ryer, against his extradition order from England to Canada, where he is wanted on two counts of manslaughter and five counts of possessing a explosive in connection with the June 8, 1985, bombing at Tokyo's Narita airport that killed two people, in British House of Lords Lord Waddington. In opposing the extradition order during Ryer's appeal to the European Commission on Human Rights, Waddington asked the former Director, B.C. resident's nearly twenty-year legal fight against his return to Canada. Canadian officials allege that Ryer assembled the bomb that went to Tokyo aboard a jet from Vancouver. On the same day, another bomb explosion aboard an Air India 747 flight from Toronto destined for Bombay killed all 329 people on board.

CHARGES: Conspirators. **MP:** Jean-Luc Janssens, 53, with 24 counts of fraud, breach of trust and forgery for allegedly receiving more than \$20,000 of House of Commons money, following a perjury hearing in Montreal. **Que:** Janssens, MP for Metropolitain-Montreal since 1984, resigned from the Tory caucus in June when the RCMP investigation became public.

DINO: Popular American composer Sammy Fain, 87, who throughout his music has 60-year-long career wrote the music for dozens of hit songs, including TV's *Be Spang You*, *Secret Love* and *Love Is a Many Splendored Thing*. He lost two of which were his own, of a heart attack in hospital near his Los Angeles home. His 1938 *Can Can* song, *Can't I* became one of the signature scores of the Second World War.



Oh, Charles, the bracelet wasn't necessary.

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four-wheel disc brakes, power steering, rear seat heater, rear split doors, and a rear window sun/weather defogger, and an AM/FM stereo cassette.

Of course, the list could run deeper. But we'd rather leave that to the snow.

BACKED BY THE WORLDWIDE RESOURCES OF GENERAL MOTORS

LETTERS

THE ELITE VOLUNTEER

I have a difficult time sympathizing with Mike McIntyre's frustration about the way many Canadians disregard the importance of volunteer work (Job satisfaction, *Trooper*, Nov. 12). Although I don't take away from the positive contribution she is making to help



McIntyre: 'Difficult to sympathize!'

cyber refugees, I believe she fails to realize that many Canadians would be more than willing to volunteer their services to help others if they did not have to be concerned about penalties, an adequate income to fund support and pay taxes for their families. It seems to me that volunteering has now become an excuse only the well-off can indulge in.

Mervyn Klonter Jr.,
Regina, Sask.

IN DEFENCE OF RESETTLEMENT

Barbara Ansel has worked up a fine head of steam over her alleged British rejection in Vietnamese boat people—and then used word of it to lead the nose ("Refugees in Hong Kong," *Trooper*, Nov. 20). There are positions the column where I would have liked to see more fact and less hard color. But the rub lies in the assertion that the problem is one of refugees. The Geneva Conference had two distinct questions. On the first, the conference agreed on the resettlement of all refugees in the region, with sufficient places pledged by the resettlement countries to guarantee resettlement for all within three years. On the second question, it was agreed that persons disavowed and

to be refugees should return to their country of origin. However much we may regret the need in December between refugees and countries migrants, the fact is that all resettlement countries find it necessary to do so, not least to ensure that the door to resettlement remains open to those fleeing from, or in genuine fear of, persecution. The fact is that no country is offering resettlement in Vietnamese boat people who do not qualify as refugees. For people to remain in overcrowded camps in Hong Kong is surely not a solution. There is thus no alternative to having the resettlement return to Vietnam. The British government will continue to work with the government of Vietnam to ensure that the refugees are given resettlement assistance and are fairly treated.

Diana J. P. Fall,
British High Commissioner,
Ottawa

Although I rarely agree with Barbara Ansel, I found myself agreeing wholeheartedly with her views on the problems of the Vietnamese refugees here in Ottawa. Hong Kong is 80 miles from the point of refugees should not be refused to a cabinet. I cannot help but compare the proven, open-armed welcome that well-led, educated East Germans are receiving, with the shoving, boisterous, racist, being possibly returned to conditions I cannot even imagine. The East Germans have gained their freedom, and for that I am thrilled, but the Vietnamese refugees are being forced to resettle not only their best and brightest, but also their dregs. For an experience even slightly better than the danger to which they are being returned, Sandy Cade could welcome those boated ones.

Susan Pickoff,
Edmonton, Alta.

NOT SO SIMPLE

I had to check out the writer's qualifications a writer through the review of the film *Did I Survive Vietnam?* (*Trooper*, Nov. 20). The phrase "single phenomena of working laundry, mowing lawn, making breakfast" stopped me dead. What was I missing? Yesterday, when my husband did the mowing for the 25th time this year (he's mowing), I told him to mow and mow but "simple pleasures." It takes a man to tell a woman how wrong she is to look on housework as repetitive, mindless drudgery.

Rory Mann,
Burnaby, B.C.

DOUBLE STANDARD

Prime Minister Mulroney goes to Moscow to promote trade between Canada and the Soviet Union ("To Russia with cash," *Trooper*, Nov. 20). Can this be the same Mul-

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LETTERS

every who learned Mrs. Thatcher about trade with South Africa? Is he unaware that the Soviet Union is still in violation of the most basic human rights, still holds several African captives? Does he have a double standard on human rights: one for South Africa, another for the U.S.S.R?

Philip A. Smith Jr.,
Windsor, Ont.

MILESTONE IN GAY WRITING

John Bettemann's book review of Michel Tremblay's *The Most Last Best* ("Gay Dictionary," Books, Oct. 26) shows him to be an inadequate reviewer of gay literature. His review that Lou, a minor character, is far more convincing than the others merely shows that he is unaware of the fact that Lou is a stereotype. The book is a milestone in gay literature. For the first time, we, as gay men, do invent human beings, whose only difference is our sexual orientation, from something that most that reflects our life and the problems we encounter. In the first novel that gay men can read about themselves that is not trash or pornography.

Edward J. Gorman Jr.,
Beverly Hills

OFFICIAL INJUSTICE

Your review of Justice Brandt accurately implies that the "spirit" of "how we may exonerate" compared to keep [Donald Marshall] a prisoner is unsound ("Steered by the law," Television, Nov. 26). Over the past 25 years, I have challenged any concerned person to come with me to every prison in this country and I guaranteed to produce a "Benevolent Marshall" over every a month. No case is calling my bluff. Less of all anyone from the same National People's Board whose "absent assistance" that a prisoner admit his guilt before granting him parole is still official policy.

Charm Culture
Riverside

SOUR GRAPES

I was headed Don Grapes Cherry being "oppressed, unrepresented and outgrown" ("Don Grapes' outrageous credo," Sports Watch, Nov. 6). But I would prefer a different name for his Hockey Night in Canada spot, "Grape's Corner." Don's offerings bring nothing to do with hockey. He belittles athletes by inequality or for their loving preference for playing by the rules, glorifies substance use and carnal crime, played products. Why not call it "Sour Grapes"?

Rory Barrows,
Ottawa

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Cohon, Lois & Bram.



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In 1988, we so recognized 14 praiseworthy people, including businessman George Cohon and entertainers Sharon, Lois & Bram.

Thrill to the exploits—and share in the glory—of this year's chosen few in the Fourth Annual Maclean's Honor Roll issue.

Cover date: December 23, 1988. Available the week of December 18, 1988.

Maclean's

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE.

COLUMN



Britain's vexing ties with Europe

BY BARBARA AMIEL

A friend of mine works with Margaret Thatcher as her wardrobe. Well, actually, she does the prime minister's clothes. "He got her out of those high heels that made her career famous," my friend explains. "She's a full-breasted woman and needed a more moderate heel for balance." I had never really thought about Thatcher's figure myself. All the same, I think my friend is wrong. The prime minister's peculiar gait doesn't have anything to do with her superstructure, physically speaking. That saddle she has, with the head moving about 10 inches in advance of her bottom, has to do with her absolute absorption in her thoughts. I have seen not other people who concentrate like that, and they all share the same affliction. Their minds are so on the next appointment and their bodies left behind.

Thatcher is single-minded and totally absorbed in her idea of where the world Britain to be. She has got her eyes on her bright eyes. The political roots of her current trouble stem back to the disagreement more than a year ago between the prime minister and her then-chancellor of the exchequer (Gordon Brown), Lord Lawson. He wanted to join the European Monetary Union, she didn't. He wanted to support the pound after the stock-market crash, she wanted to let it float. These matters are absolutely key to the vision of Thatcher, a vision which excludes Britain from the dominance of a collective Europe as a currency regulated more than absolutely necessary. Accordingly, her feelings of absolute loyalty to her chancellorist position, and by the time they parted at a summit in October, tension was running high in Britain and the headlines for joining the ECU had opened up.

But underneath this political argument is the usual voter's angst. As play upstairs, Margaret Thatcher is the attitude of "my associates who might almost prefer to lose the next election in their own style rather than live with a grocer's daughter. Since that day in 1975 when Thatcher and her husband sat up

Thatcher is single-minded and totally absorbed in her idea of where Britain should be. That has got her into one frightful mess

perforated brought over her perdition, Edward Heath, she has always had the drawback in the eyes of the ECU. Harrow and Oxford educated elite that she is not an aristocrat. She must even a shopkeeper's son, but a shopkeeper's daughter. Her winning smile was her strength, but when it appears to be waning, the drawback returns. The voters are palpable. Thatcher doesn't like showing, open or semi-convulsive and hereditary habituation to the British class system, William Whitson, who has recently published memoirs gave the game away. "Nothing that was basically social could ever go on with us." . . . Ours is only a political friendship, and I have never been known who has shared her life in any way, and she has certainly, most certainly, never shared mine."

Constantly, the complaints against Thatcher are directed at her stand as Europe. Thatcher, and former prime minister Heath on a BBC television program last week, is a "barren little miserableness" who is opposed to the great and good idea of new Europe. Well, that's rich from Heath. It was he, after all, who, upon signing the Single European Act which brought Britain into the Common Market in 1973, was at pains to establish that his vision of Europe was one of a collection of nation-states—gen-

erally the vision of Thatcher now. At the time, you may remember, the British Labour Party was actually a spent gang and the European Economic Community, having that week-end day in Brussels would much up Labour Party plans for a socialist Britain.

Now that Labour was the direction in which the ECU has developed—a glowing bureaucracy led by the steadily socialist communist president, Jacques Delors, rather than an enlightened free trade association—they are more European than Londoners.

In fact, there is no dispute that the thrust of the ECU at the moment would seriously erode British sovereignty. The ECU's proposed social charter, for example, lays down the law for each member country as to what its working hours, minimum wages, free movement of labor, pensions, health and safety regulations ought to be. It also contains vague "quality of life" items that could mean anything. But even if these rules and regulations of the ECU were entirely Thatcherite or entirely in my (long, the essential law of the current form of European unity would mean: the rules are made by bureaucrats, untested and uncontrollable to Parliament and the citizens of each country.

It may be that Thatcher's constitutional method of fighting this dash to the ECU is wrong. There is a good argument to be made that persuasion and petition are the best tactics in winning Europe away from the socialists who currently control the ECU bureaucracy. What does Britain have to lose, it is argued, by joining the European Monetary System and supporting a single European currency? These ideas depend upon, among other things, all the members passing certain currency reforms, such as the abolition of exchange controls. Britain, as it happens, has rejected these measures—but not the French. In fact, some economists think the day will have turned so rapid and the moon to descend before the French drop exchange controls.

Thatcher is not alone in her concern that the direction of the ECU is in error. In fact, the Dutch and other prominent Germans are very pleased that she is doing the up-front fighting for them. A group of German liberal economists sponsored by the Friedrich Institute recently warned against "the unnecessary criminalization and bureaucratic habituation to the European Community." Behind Thatcher, they continued. "The project of the European market must not become a project for the untested members of powers and international stabilization by force. It would be a tragedy if we forgot this lesson of history and put in the account when the ECU is descending."

Perhaps Thatcher's real ally is her fight against her opponents in the Conservative party will be found in Prague, Warsaw, Budapest and East Berlin. European they alone have been in the future, and they know it. And how badly it works. But, for the moment, Thatcher will have to put on her fat shoes, show down her gut and concentrate on tedious matters of the body politic before that postscript moving 10 inches behind her mind causes a tripper and so on all down.

MONTREAL MASSACRE

RAILING AGAINST FEMINISTS, A GUN-MAN KILLS 14 WOMEN ON A MONTREAL CAMPUS, THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF

At first, they viewed it as a prank, some kind of collegiate lark in keeping with the loose spirit that marked the second last day of classes at the University of Montreal's Ecole polytechnique. The men were young, about the same age as most of the roughly 60 engineering students gathered in Room 303 on the second floor of the yellow-brick building sprawled

across the north slope of the mountain at the heart of the city. He entered the classroom slowly a few minutes past 5 on a bitterly cold afternoon. There was a shy smile on his face as he interrupted a discussion on the mechanics of heat transfer. In clear, unaccented French, he asked the women to move to one side of the room and ordered the men to leave. "Nobody moved," recalled Prof. Yves Bourcier. "We thought it was a joke." An instant later, Bourcier and his students discovered that what they were confronting was no joke.

Shots: The young man, who would later be identified as a 26-year-old woman-hater named Marc Lépine, lifted a light, semiautomatic rifle and fired two quick shots into the ceiling. "You're all a bunch of feminists, and I hate feminists," Lépine shrieked at the suddenly terrified occupants of Room 303. He told the men to leave—they did so without protest—and, to one of the young women attempting to reason with him, the gunoting was opened fire in earnest. Six of the women were shot dead. Over the course of the next 30 minutes,

the young man methodically stalked the classrooms, the classrooms and the corridors of the school, leaving a trail of death and injury in his wake. In four separate locations scattered around three floors of the six-story structure, he gunned down a total of 27 people, leaving 14 of them dead. Finally he turned his weapons against himself, blowing off the top of his skull.

Most of the injured and all of the dead—except for the gunman, himself—were women. That week, the city and the nation will mourn again for the victims as a funeral service is held for 15 of the victims at Montreal's Notre-Dame-Des-Monts Catholic church.

It was the worst single-day massacre in Canadian history. And the very unambiguous of the act prompted an outpouring of grief, indignation and outrage again. The City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec declared those days of mourning. Victims were awarded a state



Ambulance attendants rush injured women to hospital: 23 survived wounds

tions from court to court. Churches held memorial services. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife, Julia, travelled to the school to offer their condolences on behalf of the rest of Canada. "It is a sad and terrible tragedy," he said. Seelie, with the flag atop Parliament's Rotunda at half-mast, the Prime Minister had asked a hushed House of Commons. "Why such violence in a society that considers itself civilized and sophisticated?"

Rampage: The questions were not the only one that Marc Lépine's rampage raised. His actions and a three-page suicide note in which, police said, he blamed feminists for spurring his life, threw into sharp relief a number of equally troubling issues. They included the extent to which the act reflected a society in which many women suffer violence at the hands of men (age 18), how he had reached the conclusion that simply to be female was sufficient cause to justify his victims' deaths, how a clearly dis-

turbed man was able to obtain a lethal weapon with apparent ease, and how it was possible for a man with a gun to overcome single-handedly so many people for so long without anyone lifting a hand to stop him. The tragedy also brought to light details of the killer's own troubled childhood, during which his violent father beat him, his mother and his younger sister, according to testimony at a divorce hearing (page 22).

But no matter how pressing the unanswered questions were, it was simply a case for more-

stories. "Edward was smitten with anxiety when, driving home from work last Wednesday, he was called here on his car phone to tell him that a gunman had gone berserk at the engineering school. When he eventually learned that his daughter had been found dead, slumped in a chair in the school's cafeteria, he was devastated. Struggling to control his emotions, he said, 'Hese-Marc was a super kid.'"

Rite: It was around 5:10 p.m. on Wednesday when Marc Lépine walked through one of the

National Notes

REAL GOLF SHOW

33 39 new members joined two caddy shops were among other their members with a few more in the Golf of St. Lawrence. The 437-Golf Captains Tournament drew a crowd of 23 from Prince, P.I., Holland, the Philippines and the small South Pacific republic of Vanuatu, where it was organized. The 23-Golf Captains tournament drew a crowd of 14. The caddy shops had 75-100 members and were in high demand in the city.

MOVEMENT ON THE GIST

Unofficial business meetings held from industrial, commercial, and other groups, that they were ready to discuss combining the proposed new Goods and Services Tax with the existing provincial retail taxes. The provincial move followed the release of a Gallup poll that showed that 51 per cent of respondents wanted the two levels of government to "roll up" into a single-model structure over Wilson's 600 plan.

CRASH BLAMED ON ICE

A judge blaming the crash of an Air Ontario jet in Lynbrook, Ont., last March that killed 24 people blamed the disaster in part on ice that built up on the wings before takeoff. Justice Vardi Marantz argued the government to require airlines to report pilots' views on ice and take steps to prevent it.

AN AIDS SENTENCE

A county court in Halifax sentenced Scott William Westcott, 21, to three years in prison for knowingly infecting a pregnant woman with the AIDS virus. Westcott, who apparently worked in a male prostitute, pleaded guilty to criminal negligence causing bodily harm after his female girlfriend tested positive for the virus.

POLICE OFFICER CHARGED

Toronto Police Const. Cameron Duthie, 34, was charged with careless use of a firearm in the Oct. 27 wounding of a woman passenger in a stolen car. Sophia Clark, 35, who was left paralyzed below the waist by her agents, was the third black person shot by Toronto police since 1985.

POLLUTION APOLOGY

A court in the Northwest Territories ordered the territorial government to spend \$100,000 to spend money publicly for spending about 700 gallons of water mixed with diesel fuel into Hudson Bay from its power plant in the last community of Repulse Island in August, 1988.



Survivor Genevieve Cusack with her father; terror

ward and two of her classmates.

Still on the hunt, Lapize climbed back up to the third floor where he struck the Room 211. Students, unaware of the unfolding tragedy, were delivering end-of-semester assignments. "At first, nobody did anything," recalled the Porcup, 21. Then, the gunmen opened fire, sending two professors and 28 students scrambling for cover beneath their desks. "We were trapped like rats," said Porcup. "He was shooting all over the place." Other eyewitnesses said that Lapize raped other sexual slaves and shot at women covering themselves. Four more women were killed. Then, roughly 20 minutes after entering on his rampage, Lapize took his own life.

Search: The tale of Lapize's rampage played last week's headlines in the top of the list of the worst mass murder. The most lethal killing spree on record occurred in North America occurred when Vietnam veterans James Robertson killed 21 people, including over-18 children, at a McDonald's restaurant in San Francisco, Calif., in July, 1984. Sniper Charles Williams, who opened fire from the top of a tower at the University of Texas in Austin in August, 1986, and Ronald Gene Simmons—a retired ex-Marine sergeant who went on a December killing spree in Arkansas in 1987—each took 16 lives. The worst mass killing in Canada before last week was in January, 1975, when 13 people



Rounded student awaits evacuation: 'We were trapped'

died after being herded into a storage room in Montreal's Gracieville neighborhood—one from gunshot wounds, the others from asphyxiation when the building was cut off from fresh air—what was believed to be an undercover contract murder.

The number of Montrealers tracked down

by the massacre eerily amplified the intensity of the latest inquiry. Minutes after Lapize fired the last bullet, police officer Pierre Leclerc, who had been leading reporters outside the building, wandered in and found the body of his 25-year-old daughter, Myrène, a top student. Montreal city councillor Théodore Dorena rushed home when he received reports of the shooting during a recent meeting. But the hell to wait until morning to learn that his daughter, Genevieve Dorena, had died. The following day, Myrène Jean Dorena was among a group of classmates that began often believed his three-year-old daughter said that of the massacre: "You were a lot of fun and everything. I miss the lot of a gorgeous lady. Then through a sheer act of madness, all the disappear."

Lenses: As the victim families took stock of their losses, the full force of the Quebec began to hit home. Schoolmaster Pierre Fortin told Montreal's last news William Colgate, a 25-year-old mechanical engineering student, was "the pride of our entire family."

Colgate was only one semester away from graduation. Said a joyful Fortin, who traveled from Quebec City to console Colgate's parents at their home in Lével: "Myrène brought a lot of joy to the family. There are no words to describe the grief."

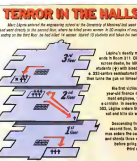
Parents' grief was his father's grief.

will of his home in suburban Brossard where he lived that one of his two daughters—his 25-year-old sister—was a victim. She and her 25-year-old son, a biochemistry student, were her father's greatest source of pride. Said Crestina, who works as a laboratory technician: "I had two wonderful daughters. Now I only have one. The whole thing is incomprehensible. I am devastated."

Family: As the engineering school, the student body itself seemed to be a tightly knit family. Crestina and Colgate were among a group of classmates who had booked a New Year's holiday in Canada, Mexico. But Lapize's last night of terror clearly aimed students to near hell. Crestina and Colgate were among a group of classmates who had booked a New Year's holiday in Canada, Mexico. But Lapize's last night of terror clearly aimed students to near hell. Crestina and Colgate were among a group of classmates who had booked a New Year's holiday in Canada, Mexico. But Lapize's last night of terror clearly aimed students to near hell.

André Robit, the school's associate director of advanced studies and research, told Moore that he and several other administrators locked the door of a second-floor office when they found a gunman was loose. They remained there until police arrived. Added Lapize: "No one left like a Koolhaas. It did not occur to me to interfere."

A central figure in another shooting drama in Quebec came to five years ago concluded that someone should have answered Lapize's



said ordinary citizens cannot be expected to react heroically in the midst of terror.

"When something like that happens, it is like a bomb going off," he added. "People in those situations panic; they either freeze or go wild."

Guards: For his part, the University of Montreal's chief of security guards, Laurent Lemaire, told Moore that Lapize's rampage was unstoppable. Added Lemaire: "If you can get away from a man who is killing people with a gun, that is what you do. The people around you no longer matter." Lemaire added that the university's security

was caught in a difficult to secure St. Lawrence. "Two rooms across the 45,000 people who came to get here every day. It is a city in itself."

Weapons: Restricting the availability of weapons like the gun that Mark Lapize used to snipe both effect and accuracy matter, however. The federal government is currently reviewing existing gun-control legislation, passed in 1978, and is expected to present new legislation soon. Justice Minister Douglas Lewis promised in the House of Commons last week that tougher laws in the making. He said the state change will seek to forest the impact of spontaneous response that can readily be converted to hot, volatile firing. At the same time, while banning the sale of handguns at the University of Montreal, he said, "We cannot legislate against insanity."

Coping with the results of the particular form of insanity that occurred in Montreal last week is no less difficult. In the aftermath of the massacre, those most directly affected struggled to come to grips with what happened. Psychologists monitoring survivors have been established for the victims' families, for the surviving students and even for the police officers who witnessed the carnage. For the next three weeks, there will be no dorms. The closed course of case of the 14 dead women were arranged last week in the chapel beneath the University of Montreal's main tower. On Sunday, private viewings were held for the victims' families. On Sunday, the police public was alerted. On Monday, the city's Paul Cardinal Grogan will celebrate mass at Notre-Dame before a congregation that was expected to include Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa and Prime Minister Mulroney. The federal service will bring an end to the official period of mourning. It will also mark the memory of the losses that fell upon the University of Montreal's engineering school.

BURIED GAMES with DAN BURKE, GEORGE FRASCO, BRUNO O'NEILL, and BRUCE INGLADE in Montreal

A LETHAL CHOICE FOR A MURDERER

As a weapon with a black steel barrel on a trigger guard stuck in a heavily distinguishable from the other rifles that sat on the rack at a store in Quebec near the city of Montreal, the Ruger Mini-14 was the most popular rifle in Canada. The reason: The Mini-14 was a lightweight rifle, but it is a deadly accurate at long distances. From 300 yards, it will take a single shot to the head, said Steven Bernier, a gun salesman at Rick's Sport Shop in Toronto.

According to William Rogers Jr., a Steven, Ruger executive and one of the company's

founder, the Mini-14—which has the same caliber as a military M14 rifle—was designed as a hunting rifle for game such as coyotes or deer. About 2,000 of the 40-300 Mini-14s that Steven, Ruger manufactures annually are sold in Canada. But since the company began making the weapon in 1971, the Mini-14 has become popular with police and military police authorities and military police as well, because of what salesmen call its "lethalness power." The source of that power is the high-performance ammunition used in the gun. A high-powered cartridge almost instant kills, even a large charge of explosive powder that propels the supersonic slug out of the rifle's barrel at up to 3,500 feet per second, more than twice the speed of a standard bullet.

The potential for damage is compounded by the fact that the slug—lower than the one fired by a 35-caliber police revolver—expands on impact with its target. "It is a very effective

bullet," said a salesman at Montreal's Chaudhury Sports Shop. "The theory would be to shoot the chest or stomach area." Added Sgt. Thomas Sharkey, a member of Toronto's emergency task force, which was involved in the Mini-14 case: "It can make a real mess."

Not even said that "the Mini-14 was increased in popularity since the carnage in Montreal." He also usually receives no more than two customer inquiries a week about the gun, but the day after the shooting, Sharkey said four of the rifles and answered more than half a dozen calls about the gun. "People think that the government will restrict the gun because of what happened," he said.

"They figure, 'I'd better get my own, while I can'." **PAUL KARELA** with **DAN BURKE** in Montreal



A .223-caliber cartridge (left) beside a standard .35-caliber bullet: deadly

35-caliber rifle

PAUL KARELA with **DAN BURKE** in Montreal



The store that sold Lapize his rifle: a selective rage at women

SISTERHOOD OF FEAR AND FURY

INTIMATIONS THAT 'MARC WAS NOT ALONE'

The actual accounts were harrowing. A lone gunman had stalked and killed 24 students at the halls, cafeterias and classrooms of the engineering building at the University of Montreal. But the unusual revels aroused dramatically when it became clear that the 35-year-old killer, Marc Lépine, had deliberately singled out women as his victims and spared the men. "There's all a bunch of fireworks," Lépine shouted before opening fire on the first hall-room of his victims. Last week, women who gathered at vigils across the country found a grim significance in those words.

From St. John's to Vancouver, hundreds of men and women shared their grief and fear, and voiced their outrage over what many described as simply an extreme expression of a misogynic-prone male hostility towards women that they feared to be tragically commonplace. Delia MacLean, a professor of women's studies at the University of Calgary, to the 200 people assembled for a vigil on that campus: "It is not accidents in the misogynist society that men tell us about." But other observers refused to accept the message of a lone madman as any kind of symbol of male antagonism towards women.

Unusual: Helen Merrell Lytle, a Chicago-based psychologist, who has studied sexual and mass murderers for nearly 30 years. "This incident is very unusual. If people are going to use this as a political issue, they are missing the point." Still, women do face violence with a frequency that commands attention and alarm. One study, conducted by Ottawa-based researcher Linda MacLennan for the federal secretary of state's department and released in October, estimated that one woman in four can

expect to be sexually assaulted at some time in her life—all of them before they are 37. One million Canadian women, MacLennan reported, are abused by their husbands or former partners every year. And in Edmonton, Sherbert Pascoe, a forensic psychiatrist at Alberta Hos-

pitals, said that Lépine's rampage was "not an individual act. It is not just one man taking women. It is the social and political reality we live in." In Vancouver, more than 450 people heeded 30°C temperatures that same evening to attend a service at the Metroville legislature where Rev. Linda Murray, a United Church minister, led the assembly: "I am here tonight as a woman who is terrified."

For her part, Anne McDonald, an Alberta representative on the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), broke into tears at the Calgary vigil as she described her 14-year-olds, she and her classmates at St. Pius X Roman Catholic high school in Ottawa were

terrified by another lone gunman. In that incident, 18-year-old Robert Prosen raped and killed one girl at a youth home before wounding six students—one of whom died later—in the high school. Recalled McDonald: "He locked open the door to the classroom, sprayed a round of bullets and then that was his head off. It was a turning point in my life—there's a lot to do with political involvement in feminism."

Conversations: Some of the services provoked conversations between men and women. In Montreal, where nearly 5,000 people gathered on the steps of Mount Royal near the site of the shootings, there was a brief traffic in some women's breasts against a man from addressing the crowd. In Thunder Bay, organizers of a Saturday-night vigil asked men to stay away. Kathleen Anne Dineen, president of the Northern Women's Centre: "It is because of the depth of emotional scarring among women who have experienced male violence that they need to be alone."

But the confidence of men from the Thunder Bay vigil surprised city Ald. Johannes Waderwieser, who described the decision as "crazy, extreme, even some kind of moral terrorism."

Microfilm, society was lightened fire-vigil at Hilda's Mount Saint Vincent University—where about 85 per cent of 4,000 students are female—after police received several anonymous calls threatening violence against women at the university. At a rally held at the University of Toronto campus, men and women alike

listened in shock as NAC spokeswoman Alice de Wolf described how that organization's office in Ottawa had received a call from its many men who said their "Marc is not alone."

There was further evidence that at least some men share Lépine's misogyny when a team of psychologists in Montreal opened their phone lines to the public to offer free counselling for people shaken by the tragedy. A handful of the men who called said that the killings had stirred their own anger towards women. One of them, said psychologist Luc Granger, commented: "I am very angry Lépine did it. You psychologists are just like those women, and I am coming to your office to tell you all." In fact, no further violence followed.

Backlash: A number of concerned feminists have spoken and written recently about what they claim is a recent backlash among some young, male university students who consider the success of women to be a threat to their own progress. At Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., last month, some male students took offence at a campaign against date rape, saying that it painted all men as rapists. In response to the campaign slogan that: "No means no," some posted other signs stating, among other things, "No means kick her in the teeth" and "Use your knees bitch. No means Mr. Nice Guy."

In addition, one study under way in Ontario suggests that there was a disturbing echo of other patterns of violence against women in Lépine's actions. Rosemary Gartner, a professor of sociology at the University of Toronto, has examined hundreds of women's 18 industrial nations, including Canada and the United States, between 1950 and 1980. Gartner says she has discovered that, whenever more authoritarian rules, they run significantly higher risk of being killed. One reason, she says, is that women's penetration into higher-paid occupations (one reserved for men) may be perceived consciously or unconsciously as a threat to the traditional male dominance in society. "The increase in murders that she has recorded," Gartner adds, "may be a sort of backlash violence." Indeed, the engineering students who were Lépine's victims fit that pattern as well that when Gartner first learned of the shootings, she said "It just sort of shows down my spine. It's just the sort of confirmation of your research that you'd like to see."

Women: But other experts, including Chicago's Morrison, said that it is misleading to draw broad conclusions from one incident: "I don't feel this is a consequence of persecution as much as a movement," she said. Added Morrison: "Violence is increasing against both men and women. I see violence as an equal-opportunity behavior." And this month, at least, most Canadian feminists were united in sympathy and sorrow as they look for an explanation for the horror of last week's events.

BRIAN BERNHART with **AL GUNN** in **Thunder Bay** and **JOHN HOFFER** in **Calgary**. **MICHAEL GREEN** in **Edmonton**, **CLAY ALLEN** in **Halifax** and **RUSSELL HANDEBERG** in **St. John's**



A woman in tears at a Montreal vigil: scenes, anonymous threats



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SERVICE.

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Purser, Wardair*

*Edith Lam,
Flight Attendant,
Canadian*

*Linda Edward,
Flight Attendant,
Wardair*

*Sandy Filey,
Flight Attendant,
Canadian*

*Dale Paul,
Captain, Wardair*

*Mark Pinckard,
Flight Attendant,
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*William Laidlaw,
Captain, Canadian*

*Julie Picard,
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THE MAKING OF A MASS KILLER

A YOUTH'S HIDDEN RAGE AT WOMEN

The killer was cool. The students who escaped Mass. Lipson's slaughter talked about the gunman smiling calmly through the University of Montreal morning school as a part of tragedy. "He was not violent," said student Veronique Day. "He just watched part of his shooting from behind a second-floor stairwell." "He stood at the balcony and spun round just firing his gun until he ran out of bullets. Then, he sat down and smiled away." But in the aftermath, on police assignments and psychological attempts to understand Lipson's mindless rampage, it was apparent that his paranoid delusions revealed a private fury. The portrait of Lipson that emerged last week revealed a 23-year-old man who repeatedly failed to achieve his ambitions in work—and with women. Said Dr. Robert Pichot, a forensic psychiatrist at Montreal's Maisonneuve Institute: "Lipson probably did not have the capacity to form his liked relationships, so he kept on inside. Those feelings piled up and finally exploded."

But all that outside took place, there was little remarkable about Mass. Lipson's life. His neighbors in the city's working-class east-end avoided little about him beyond his habit of leaving his door late at night. And Montreal police said Lipson—who apparently did not smoke, drink or use drugs—had no criminal record. But one of Lipson's former teachers recalled that the reserved young man with the "strange, heavy" eyes seldom seemed happy. And in a three-page handwritten letter found on his body, police disclosed, Lipson blamed his unhappiness largely on women. Said Jacques Guéhenne, director of the Montreal police archive: "He said [women] had ruined his life."

Raised in Montreal to an Algerian father and a French-Canadian mother, Lipson was officially named Ghazi Gherbi—the family name of his father, mid-state broker Richard Louis Gherbi. He used his brother's name at school, but family friends—including Marthe Gosselin, mother of Lipson's close childhood friend, Rivin—said that he was known from an early age as Marc Lipson, taking his mother's name. Moreover, Lipson's parents separated when he was

7, and he and his sister, Nadia, were raised by their mother—a nurse. Later, in a court statement that the male divorcee proceedings, Marthe Lipson described her estranged husband as a brutal man who beat her and the



Lipson; Lipson (below) believed himself on women

children, and who believed that "women are enemies to men." Said Gherbi, denied the allegations that in 1962, at 15, his son legally changed his name to Marc Lipson.

First: For the past two years, Lipson had shared a \$350-a-month apartment with his best friend, now 24, as a dormitory room house, just a five-minute walk from his mother's home. From there, Lipson made frequent forays to a nearby sporting goods store, where he would lounge over the gun racks. According to one friend, his interest in firearms dated from early memories that he spent after his parents' separation at a farm owned by an uncle, a former prizefighter who liked guns and hunting. Certainly,

Lipson was a proficient marksman. Shouted 24-year-old John Bélanger, a friend of the young Lipson: "He was good. He was a pigeon flyer and he was able to shoot it."

Unemployed at the time of the shootings, Lipson had proven only distantly interested in establishing a career. After showing willingness in high school, he enrolled in a junior college to study sciences—but dropped out less than two months before graduation. He began a computer course in February, 1986, but quit that last March. Later, he took an evening course in chemistry—where he earned marks in the 90s, but seldom spoke with class students. Lipson's mere also disclosed that he had been refused entry into the Canadian Armed Forces because of "retarded" behavior.

His apparently successful relationships with women were another case of thwarted wishes. Bélanger recalled that Lipson "had a lot of problems" with girls and never established an enduring relationship. Added Bélanger: "Maybe the way he approached women was not exactly the way women like." Indeed, one woman—a life mate in his chemistry class—who went out with Lipson and that he frequently displayed a dominating manner. But one former friend of his, Lipson's recalled the young man once told her: "I hate women." "Where Lipson was not a monster."

Finally: According to Elliott Leyton, an anthropologist at New Brunswick's Memorial University and author of *Obscene Women: A 1986 look* about multiple murders, Lipson's history fits a "stereotypical" pattern set by other mass killers. Added the professor: "He was frustrated and angry. He did not get to be who he wanted to be and it was that target group's fault. He was going to get even and go out in a burst of mad fury."

Still, those who lived near him said that they saw no signs of aggression from their neighbor. Nadia Morin, 48, remembered Lipson as "very friendly, with lots of hellos and goodbyes." And Marthe Gosselin said he was a "shy, well-downed man who was always polite and sweet."

She said Lipson never spoke of his father and was surprised only when talking about his mother. Said Gosselin about the shooting: "The last obviously was not himself. Something drastic must have happened." But, in the end, Lipson's death seemed the end of his final day. It will now be impossible, ever to discover for certain how a retiring young man evolved into a methodical, serial killer.

BRUCE WALLACE with
GEORGE KIROPOV in Montreal
and DEBBY BERGMAN
in Toronto



Caught in the act

Hidden microphones embarrass the NDP

Instead of a fresh start under a new leader, the NDP last week found itself backsliding by the spectre of one of its own men calling for the political harassment of another. Three days after a national convention in Winnipeg selected 53-year-old Audrey McLaughlin to lead the party, British Columbia job seeker Fabian demanded that federal minister candidates and Regina MP Simon de Jong leave politics. The reason, revelations that de Jong willingly carried a hidden cnc microphone into a private meeting at which he discussed a deal to support second-globe candidate David Barrett against McLaughlin—an accord he later apparently broke. Said Fabian: "It never occurred to me that a person in the party could make a deal and then turn his back on it."

In fact, at least five major NDP figures, including Fulton, himself, were similarly outfitted by the cnc with hidden radio microphones about the sum of matters. Producers gathering material for a 30-minute documentary broadcast on *The Journal* on Dec. 4 overstepped at various times during the last-day convention on all but two of the seven camps—only the campaigns of Winston, Ont., MP Howard McCrory and fringe candidate Roger Lapalme were untouched.

The key moments occurred during a backroom exchange between de Jong and Barrett. Barrett, who later said he was unaware that he was being taped, offered de Jong a post-convention and economic crisis job in return for his support. Then, de Jong told Barrett that he wanted the position of party whip, a caucus post that carries income \$7,000 a year in pay. Barrett replied, "It's yours, it's a deal." But back in the convention floor, de Jong cautioned his friends: "Listen, my dear friends, what should I do? And after months of interconference, he eventually took his support to McLaughlin—who ultimately defeated Barrett by 1,316 votes to 1,072.

The exposure of convention double-dealing hardly shook the NDP's long-standing claim that it occupies the ethical high ground among the country's three major parties. And it obscured McLaughlin's parliamentary debut as leader promising Liberal Opposition Leader John Turner to recommend a just that she use as support mental director to screen her colleagues before speaking to them. For McLaughlin, there was clearly to be no honeymoon at the head of a divided and embarrassed party.

E. KATE FULTON in Ottawa

The Velvet Touch.

Black Velvet.
The Smooth One.



Protest in East Berlin: many former party officials, including head of state Erich Honecker, were detained

WORLD

FILLING THE VOID

The mildly reformist Czechoslovakian prime minister, Ladislav Adamec, resigned earlier this week, unable to build a cabinet acceptable to the pro-democracy movement. East German President Rainer Krenz, whose late conversion to reform was not enough to save him from public fury over disclosures of corruption among his former Communist colleagues, also stepped down. Bulgaria's Communist leaders, facing mounting popular demand for reform, fired six members of the Politburo and 27 Central Committee members, the second purge in four weeks. And inside the Soviet Union, the once all-powerful Communist party left the chilly winds of change to howl. The once-activist, authoritarian politicians delivered an unprecedented challenge to the Kremlin by voting to unshackle a multiparty system, and in Moscow on Saturday, the Communist leadership, under growing pressure to surrender its monopoly on power, decided to start preparations for a full congress next October when key decisions on

CZECHOSLOVAKS AND EAST GERMANS STRUGGLE TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENTS AFTER THEIR LEADERS RESIGN

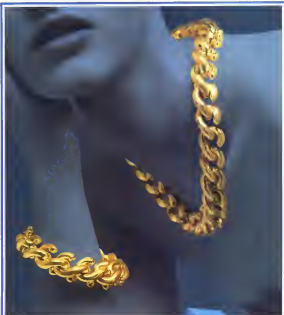
the party's future will be taken. Last week, all over what was once the Soviet empire, the landslide set off by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's own cautious reform program gained momentum.

The short pace of change created dangers of its own. Despite the urgency in which both Czechoslovakia and East Germany have con-

ducted their parallel peaceful revolutions, these were signs that events were opening out of control. That was particularly evident in East Germany. There, a leadership vacuum, combined with corruption scandals that included revelations of graft and lavish lifestyles among senior old-guard Communists, made the situation especially ripe for change. Many of the former officials, including party leader and head of state Erich Honecker, were detained under house arrest last week.

But public resentment was so intense that angry citizens stormed offices of the hard security police to prevent the destruction of confidential files. "We have been betrayed. They will suffer for this," declared factory worker Wolfgang Ibsner, among the legions of angry East Germans who once believed that the Communist leaders practiced the austerity that they preached. In an attempt to calm the situation, the Government led coalition government and church leaders and pro-democracy activists. The talks produced a majority vote in

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WHEN YOU KNOW SCOTCH BALLANTINE'S FINEST SINCE 1827



favor of reworking the constitution and holding free elections next May 6. The East German parliament was expected to vote on the proposal soon.

Meanwhile the embattled East German Communist party, at its emergency weekend congress, chose a new party chairman, 41-year-old former rights lawyer Gregor Gysi, best known for defying Honecker. The congress also decided to change the party's name and to debate a program of democratic socialism at a second session to be held at the end of the week. Gysi, who becomes the youngest leader in the Eastern Bloc, immediately grappled to break with the party's Socialist past. He also said that the party would put up a strong fight as the May elections would be open to taking part in a relative government.

But it was doubtful if those congresses would appear: numerous grassroots members of the reform movement whose anger over

arrests at 40 years. Calls said that 11 of 21 members would either be nominated or members of the Socialist or People's party. Almost simultaneously, in a dramatic TV address, he also announced that he would quit after winning in the new cabinet. Sud Hauls: "We have to do away with the vestiges of the past." Civic Forum sources said that they planned to nominate playwright Václav Havel, their leading figure, to replace him.

The week's developments illustrated the need to maintain stability while the post-communist movement swept on. One response came from European Community leaders meeting in Strasbourg. Their summit agreed to create a new development bank to finance reform of Eastern Europe's battered economies and suggested a new program of food aid for Poland, to supplement \$130 million in aid already sent earlier, the Warsaw Pact meeting to which Gorbachev reported after his recent summit



Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev (left) and Krukov: leadership vacuum

abuses of power forced the resignation of the entire Politburo and Central Committee last week. As Havel's and many of his past senior colleagues faced prosecution for corruption, former deputy minister of foreign trade Alexander Shchuk-Goldensky was a casualty in West Berlin, promising to fight any attempt to extradite him. Shchuk-Goldensky was expelled from the party and stripped of his post as Gen. It after discussions that he had operated a secret arms-export business. He fled the country and surrendered to the West German authorities three days later, promising to reimburse \$48 million in hard currency that he had hidden in Swiss bank accounts.

The mood in Prague was also tense as the opposition Civic Forum pressed demands for greater parliamentary representation than existed in the 21-member cabinet—of whom 16 were Communists—wait for the replacement of hard-line President Gustav Husák, 78. Prime Minister Adamec stepped down in face of the demands. Then, on Saturday, Prime minister-designate Milan Čech, 40, announced to succeed Adamec, announced Czechoslovakia's first non-Communist-dominated gov-

ernment. Czechoslovakia also conducted a stabilizing move. In a statement reserved, the leaders condemned the Soviet-informed intervention that crushed the Prague Spring reform government of Czechoslovakia leader Alexander Dubček in 1968.

In Brussels, Bush assured his hosts allies that, despite the lowering of Cold War tensions, "the United States will remain a European power." He also sought to ease European concerns about the growing likelihood of German reunification. That, Bush said, would occur "only on the context of Germany's continued to NATO and an increasingly integrated European community." At the same time, Bush made it clear that he was committed to helping Gorbachev and his reform program to survive. But there were tight links on the extent to which the West could help. And Gorbachev, with disarming new challenges appearing almost daily, faced an increasingly unpredictable future.

JACK BERNMAN with JOHN HILLMAN in Prague, SUS MASTERS in East Berlin and PETER LEWIS in Brussels

World Notes

THATCHER PRETENDS

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher retained the leadership of Britain's Conservative party at its annual conference, but she suffered a serious blow to her group. Thatcher won 314 of an eligible 274 votes. However, Mr. Anthony Meyer, who challenged Thatcher over her opposition to closer integration with Europe, retained 33 votes, while the majority of 27 were abstentions or spoiled ballots. The votes against Thatcher were widely viewed as a sign of the party's growing dissatisfaction with her at a time when it consistently trails the opposition Labour Party in public opinion polls.

COLOMBIAN BOMBING

A gunnery tank bomb shelled the headquarters of Colombia's security and intelligence agency, killing 50 people and injuring more than 600. The agency has spearheaded the government's four-month-old anti-drug offensive. And although no one claimed responsibility for the bombing, officials called it the worst attack by drug lords in Colombia's history.

SAFETY IN MIAMI

A Miami jury found policeman William Lomax, a 30-year-old Hispanic, guilty of two counts of manslaughter in the fatal shootings of two black men last January that sparked three days of rioting in the city's black neighborhoods. It will be sentenced next month to 30-to-40 years in prison.

NEW INDIAN CABINET

Indian Prime Minister Videswarar Pratap Singh named a 13-member cabinet. Two weeks after voters ended the four-decade dominance of the Congress (I) party, forcing Rajiv Gandhi to resign. The new cabinet includes Mahatma Bhandari, who will become the first Muslim in modern India to hold the powerful post of minister of home affairs, controlling police and security in the Hindu-majority country. And as a gesture of reconciliation, Singh named the Odia: George in Assam, the Indian state of the Salas and the state of violence in the hills. Such militants and government troops.

AMERICAN CHARGED

A Salvadoran court formally charged American Jesuit Father Casado with terrorism. Casado, a 29-year-old church worker, was arrested on May 28 after police said that they had found an arsenal of explosives and ammunition at his San Salvador home. She has reportedly denied the charge list, if convicted, she could spend up to 20 years in jail.

PHILIPPINES

A hard-fought victory

Huge crowds acclaim Aquino's new resolve

The hundreds of rebel soldiers, their rifles and machineguns slung over their shoulders, descended from their Jordan atop highlands in Manila's Makati financial district last Thursday. Then, defiantly singing the national song of their elite Scout Ranger unit, they marched back to their barracks in Fort Bonifacio. They never actually seized the fate of a seven-day coup attempt against President Corason Aquino in which more than 300 people were killed and another 600 wounded. And on Saturday the last holdouts, 600 rebels occupying the Marikina airport at Gen. 504 km south of Manila, agreed to give up. In pouring rain, their representatives begged and entreated government negotiators to celebrate the pact. Aquino bade the soldiers as good news for the country. But some rebels feared that they would sacrifice their efforts to save the president. Declared rebel Capt. Danilo Lora as he left Makati. "The soldiers are voluntarily returning to barracks."



Rebel soldier with surrender: Aquino will still have to address opponents' complaint that she is weak

The rebels, who numbered approximately 3,000 at the height of the uprising, launched their offensive in the early hours of Dec. 1, capturing three military bases and part of Manila's main airport. Two days later, when it became clear that most of the 180,000-strong army would remain loyal to the president, they withdrew to the Makati district to make their last stand. "Toronto architect" Donald Cayson, 30, was in Manila during the rebellion. "It could have been better," he said last week. "The worst thing was, you couldn't see where the firing was coming from." At least 5,000 Filipino and foreign civilians, including 34 Canadians, were trapped in efforts and heavy battles in Makati during the siege. They were evacuated on Dec. 6 during an arranged ceasefire. Then, Aquino declared a limited state of emergency and imposed strict controls on the media.

Her decision was clearly an attempt to signal the political initiative. But Aquino's stability to end the insurrection more quickly and her decision to call on U.S. warplanes based in the Philippines to provide air cover for her forces during the height of the battle, have in-



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THE YEAR THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL
AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
WALLS ARE COLLAPSING
IN EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE

On Nov. 10, just nine days after East Germany's floundering Communist rulers bowed to the inevitable and opened the Berlin Wall, a retired civil servant from London named Patrick Morris flew into the midwestern city. Morris and 230 other people had paid \$148 each for a day's stay in North Dakota in the making. Like tourists anywhere, they came with cameras slung around their necks, but many also pulled cameras and flashes to pry concrete chunks of grey concrete from the Wall. And Morris summed up what drew them there. "Well, you see," he remarked, "I missed the French Revolution and I missed the Russian Revolution, so I thought it was time to catch up."

In its own way, 1989 was an evolutionary year as 1789 or 1917. It was the year that walls came tumbling down. Some of the barriers were physical, the Berlin Wall itself, and the barbed-wire fences that the Hungarian government ordered removed in May along its border with Austria. Some of them were political: Poland's first non-Communist prime minister in four decades took office in August, and in November the parliaments of both East Germany and Czechoslovakia abolished constitutional guarantees of Communist power. But the most important walls to fall may well have been psychological ones—displaced East Germans joined their fellow travelers, and in a few daring days lost much the Czechoslovakian dream of two decades of society and set their country firmly on the path back to democracy.

Belgrade: The avalanche of change that swept what until recently was known as the "Social Bloc" during 1989 was felt elsewhere in the Communist world—but with horrifyingly different results. For six weeks last spring, thousands of students filled Tiananmen Square in Beijing with nonviolent demonstrations for democracy. After years of liberating its economy and fostering a new generation of "red capitalists," it seemed that China might join the relaxing trend.

Of course, it was not to be. On the night of June 3-4, the People's Liberation Army cleared Tiananmen Square with tanks and bullets, killing hundreds of people even by official Chinese estimates. The repression that followed prompted dozens of people were sentenced for political crimes, others were jailed—and China's relations with the West took a sharp turn for the worse. But the protesters had made their point: a significant reform movement did start in China and it could be suppressed only by brute force.

The upsurge from Berlin to Beijing gave the death threat of the global order that emerged from the Second World War. Since the late 1940s, the West had learned to live with some uncomfortable but

Germans celebrating on Berlin Wall: hammers and chisels



apparently intractable realities—most importantly, that the part of the world that was based on the 1789 ideals of liberal democracy came to an abrupt end in the middle of Europe. Beyond that point—beyond the Wall—was a world whose leaders had sought to govern by the communist idea that failed the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Despite periodic rebellions and shunted efforts at reform, the rule in power in the Communist capitals were determined to construct a civilization radically different from, and radically at odds with, 200 years of liberalist rule in the French and American revolutions. The changes that Mikhail Gorbachev envisioned in the Soviet Union after he took power in 1985 changed these assumptions—but in much of the Soviet empire their effects were not fully felt until 1989.

Poland: When they were, they came in a bewildering rush, whose wide-ranging effects are still being absorbed by the West. At the beginning of the year, only Hungary, long the most reform-minded Eastern European nation, was actively preparing the way toward free elections. As recently as April, Poland's Solidarity was still a banned organization. But that month, President Wojciech Jaruzelski reached a historic accord with Solidarity, renouncing its legal status and scheduling partly free elections (which still guaranteed the Communists a majority in Poland's parliament) for June 4. Solidarity won all but one of the 161 seats at stake—opening the way for the country's first non-Communist prime minister in 46 years, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, to take office in August. It was the biggest breakthrough in the Communist world in decades and a personal triumph for Solidarity's indomitable leader, Lech Walesa, whose rise, fall—and return to power—had been the most dramatic story of the year in 1981—and now again reversed the course of the 1980s.

Hungary, meanwhile, kept pace with quarter but no less startling changes of its own. Reformers at the top of the ruling Hungarian Socialist Workers' (Communist) Party led the way. They rehabilitated the victims of the country's failed 1956 rising against Soviet domination—declaring in a state funeral in June the martyred leader of that revolt, Imre Nagy. In early October, the party declared its independence from its Communist past, renamed itself the Hungarian Socialist Party—and adopted a program that put it firmly in the mainstream of European social democracy. Later that month, Budapest's disgruntled parliament adopted a new constitution that transformed Hungary from a Communist "people's republic" into a simple "republic." Free, multiparty elections—the first in Eastern Europe since the late 1940s—are to be held there by next spring.

West: Those changes were dramatic enough—but, until early October, it seemed that the new wind from Moscow would not cause the rest of Eastern Europe. Starting in late August, though, the ice started to crack. Increasing numbers of East Germans began to flee to West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl's regime granted them citizenship, generous social benefits—and political freedom. On the night of Sunday, Sept. 10, the roads turned into a flood after Hungary opened its border with Austria. That allowed tens of thousands of East Germans, free to travel through Czechoslovakia and into Hungary, to pour through to the West without exit permits. East Germany's hard-line party leadership was undermined, but it maintained its facade of unity and determination until after that state had marked the 40th anniversary of its founding on Oct. 9. Gorbachev himself came to the official celebrations, publicly embraced East German party leader Egon Krenz, and told anxious people on the streets of East Berlin, "Don't panic, be patient, keep working for socialism."

At it turned out, it was the East German leadership that pe-

THE UPHEAVALS MARK THE DEATH THROES OF THE GLOBAL ORDER

asked. Less than two weeks later, they replaced Habsburger with center party owner Rainer Kiesel and established as a belated program of reform—culminating in the decision to open the Wall on the night of Nov. 9. But it was too little, too late. Massive demonstrations for reform continued throughout East Germany, and the new leadership could not persuade its citizens that it had made a clean break with the past. On Dec. 3, the country plunged into political chaos as the entire leadership of the ruling Socialist Unity Party, including Kiesel, resigned. And yet remaining conditions that East Germans might have retained in their leaders was understood, possibly tacitly by revolutions of corruption among the old leadership.

Proof: Like it was Czechoslovakia that provided the first proof—albeit more immediate—that communism was an idea whose time was passing in much of Europe. Since the country's first attempt at reform was snuffed out by Warsaw Pact tanks in 1968, Czechoslovakia had been one of the most ardent Eastern states. Its few hundred brave dissidents were isolated both in an unpopular party—and the apparent apathy of the vast majority of the people. That all changed in the course of one weekend in mid-November—when hundreds of thousands of people flooded the streets of Prague to protest the brutal police beatings of student demonstrators. With growing confidence, they held Wenceslas Square in the center of the capital for eight straight days. And instead of the fierce resistance that history would have led the people to expect, Czechoslovakian Communist leaders yielded.

Within 12 days, briefly enough time for the participants themselves to grasp the enormous scale of what they had accomplished, the Communist party twice purged its ranks of hard-liners, dropped left gatekeepers of its own communist rule, granted free elections and dismantled the government. Overnight dissidents who had spent years being jailed and persecuted by the authorities suddenly found themselves the most important people in the country, virtually dictating a program of radical reform to a cowed government. By the end of November, it had become commonplace to remark that the land of change that took a decade in Poland, a year in Hungary and a few weeks in East Germany had come to Czechoslovakia in a matter of days.

In the Soviet Union itself, 1989 saw greater political openness within the first national congress and elections since 1917. On March 26, voters defeated dozens of senior Communist officials—but the exercise in democracy took place against a backdrop of deepening crisis. Gorbachev's program of economic restructuring had not done a sharp decline in living standards. With reformers rebuffed and beggars in the streets of Moscow, Gorbachev

himself admitted that his perestroika reforms were in mortal peril. "New methods have not taken root," he remarked, "and the old ones work no longer."

And around the periphery of Gorbachev's domain, among the semi-Soviet satelites



Malady: KGB's Gorbachev changes in a bewildering rush

once he'd been by fear of chaos or communism, radicalized movements pose a potentially fatal threat to the future of the Soviet Union itself. In Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine, national self-rule grew steadily during 1989. But it was the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania that were most vocal in their calls for independence. Only last week, the Lithuanian Communist party declared its independence from the Soviet party and moved closer toward a declaration of independence from Moscow. At the end of November, Gorbachev freshly acknowledged that long-suppressed national feelings had suddenly "burst out to the surface"—and described these movements as his biggest challenges.

For Europe, the events of 1989 were potentially the most far-reaching since the communist political system was overthrown in the wake of the Second World War. By the end of 1990,

having undergone dislocations, free elections will almost certainly be held in Hungary, East Germany and Czechoslovakia—probably leading to power non-Communist governments to join that already in place in Poland. Along with this change in direction in the Soviet Union, that adds up to a momentous change in the balance of power—nothing less than the drawing together of Europe after the radical separation of the past 40 years.

Suddenly, the reunification of Germany is no longer a distant possibility but tops the political agenda in Europe. The European Community, moving steadily towards closer economic integration in 1992, must in the near future find ways to share its prosperity with the crumbling Soviet bloc. And the future of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military alliances is increasingly in doubt as Russia is asked to join the effort to preserve a different coalition and attempts to impose the mainstream of Europe.

Silence: It is a remarkable and to a decade that began with Ronald Reagan's salvo against the "evil empire" of Moscow, the East Army's invasion of Afghanistan (from which it finally withdrew last February) and a deepening new arms race that threatened to extend to space. But already, there are warnings that the collapse of European communism is posing new problems. Skeptics, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are warning the West not to let down its guard even though the East has never lacked arm threats.

"Empire is a bad master," she warned during a Washington visit at the end of November. "When the ox breaks, it can be very dangerous." At the same time, there is a growing realization that the unraveling of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could unleash the kind of forces that had torn apart wars. It will take many years, perhaps decades, before those countries can begin their people close to the standard of living enjoyed by Western Europeans. And as the Soviet Communist party declines, chaos or economic collapse could heighten both the drive to reform and provide a return to authoritarianism or military rule. But on the eve of the 1990s, the hope for an enduring peace was firmly shared in the East and the West alike.

ANDREW PHILLIPS
in London



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A WORLD IN TURMOIL

1989 BROUGHT AN AVALANCHE OF CHANGE



'We have already witnessed the dawn once. Let us now act in such a way that the dawn breaks into daylight. Long live the human face of socialism!'

Former Czechoslovakian leader Alexander Dubček, addressing a crowd in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, Nov. 24



(Clockwise, from top left) Student defying tanks near Tiananmen Square, Beijing, during June uprisings; new Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki celebrates victory with Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa, ceremonial rehearsal in Budapest of reformist leader János Nagy, executed in 1956; British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev after London talks; it will take many years for Eastern Europeans to achieve a standard of living even close to that in the West

IMPOSSIBLE DREAMS BECAME REALITY FOR MILLIONS



'Socialism has yet to prove itself capable of realizing the ideals on which it is based. We now take a wider, deeper and more realistic view of socialism than in the recent past'

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev
in a broadcast on the radio 10 years before published in Pravda Nov. 26

'History is playing before you and us a great historical challenge'

Italian President Francesco Cossiga
addressing Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting in Rome Nov. 20

'A better socialism must give the opportunity to everyone to build a rich, fulfilling life. Political and ideological tolerance is an essential ingredient'

East German Prime Minister Hans Modrow
in a speech to parliament in Berlin Feb. 17



(Clockwise, from below) Gorbachev visiting the Queen; Gorbachev with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Moscow; President George Bush with Soviet leader at Malta summit; Gorbachev with Cuban leader Fidel Castro in Moscow; Czechoslovakia during Prague demonstration; Gorbachev visits Pope John Paul II at the Vatican; Gorbachev atop Berlin Wall: a stirring scene of socialism as change followed change, many almost unthinkably as recently as months before



ROMANIA STILL RESISTED EASTERN EUROPE'S REFORMS

'This is the first time in my life that I am free, free to decide for myself'

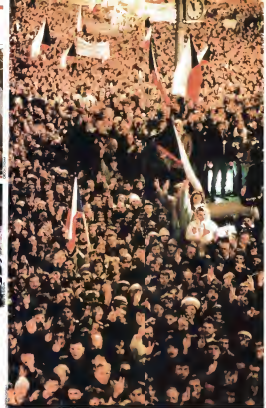
Mechanic Anat Solovik, 26, after leaving East Germany

'Nobody can deny that socialism has shown itself to be a failure'

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, on Nov. 18

'Mikhail Gorbachev has made an indelible impact on the conduct of nations'

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, in Moscow, Nov. 21



'The kind of disturbances we are now witnessing in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are precisely the kind that have, and could again, precipitate hostilities. We may, in fact, be entering the most turbulent five to 10 years since 1945. But we may also be on the threshold of a durable peace'

James Burney

Canada's ambassador to the United States, in a New York City speech, Nov. 7

'You know the Frank Sinatra song I Did It My Way? Well, Hungary and Poland are doing it their way'

Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov, at an Oct. 27 news conference in Helsinki



(Clockwise, from top right) Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu raving at party congress; former Czechoslovakian leader Alexander Dubcek in Wenceslas Square, Prague; Czechoslovakian party chief Karel Urbánek, Wenceslas Square demonstration on Nov. 22, in Sofia, Bulgaria; demonstrators on Nov. 17, dissident Czechoslovak playwright Václav Havel; since the 1968 'Prague Spring,' until their recent upheavals and triumphs, Czechoslovaks had been among the Soviet bloc's most docile groups

A TIME FOR BROKERS

After Juan Morgan lost his job as a senior manager at securities-dealer Gluckstein & Co. of New York City in June, 1986, he had trouble finding another position. Morgan, 54, who took speech classes and supported his first job as part of his job search, now laughs about the extraordinary measures he took. But he also emphasizes that the competition he faced was fierce. Like thousands of other brokerage house employees in the United States and Canada, he was out of work because of Black Monday, the disastrous October, 1987, stock market crash. Seven months later, Morgan finally landed a job as a market analyst with Montagu Capital Management, although at only half his former salary. Still, Morgan now says that he feels lucky, simply to have a job. Over the past month, the number of people looking for work in his industry has eroded dramatically as a result of layoff announcements by four major U.S. securities dealers. And, despite the Christmas holiday season only weeks away, even more layoffs are expected this month. Says Morgan: "I don't think we have hit bottom yet. It might keep up like they say, unless people will be let go."

The latest surge of layoffs is sending new comers through the offices of increasingly nervous Wall Street and Bay Street securities dealers. Since Black Monday, 16 S.-based brokerage firms have laid off close to 35,000 people—or about 13 per cent of the workforce. And within just a few weeks last month, the New York offices of industry giants Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co. and Salomon Brothers Inc. all announced drastic cost-cutting measures. Meanwhile, in Canada, KIC Dominion Securities Inc., which is the nation's largest brokerage firm, released its annual report in Dec. 1 in which it confirmed its plan to cut 153 more employees in its payroll, bringing the total layoffs by the major brokerage firms since October 1987 to 5,500, in an industry that now employed about 27,000 people.

A so-called mini-crash on last Oct. 13, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell by 190 points and the tsx by 140 points, has frightened off investors and prompted the latest

SHELL-SHOCKED STOCKBROKERS FEAR THAT A SURGE OF PRE-HOLIDAY LAYOFFS WILL CONTINUE

layoffs. Overall, this year's daily volume on the New York Stock Exchange is up only 3.1 per cent over 1985 and down 11.6 per cent from the highs reached in 1987. In Toronto, daily volume is up 15.6 per cent over 1986, but 12 per cent lower than the highs reached in 1987.

On both sides of the border, the job cuts are part of a more fundamental trend towards downsizing in the securities industry, a trend that began soon after Black Monday. Brokerage firm executives say that, in order to stay profitable as they compete for reduced trading

volumes, they have no other option than to trim staff. Said Dupe Lysen, a vice-president at Merrill Lynch in New York: "If you want to cut costs, you have to have layoffs."

Some of the most dramatic cuts have occurred at firms that only a short time ago

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New York exchanges dramatic cuts

appeared to have escaped business decline. At the same time as it announced its plan to eliminate 175 jobs, Inc. Dominion—in which the Royal Bank of Canada has a controlling interest—also reported that its profit climbed by 17 per cent to \$32.1 million for the year ended Sept. 30. The earnings figure was Inc. Dominion's highest since 1986, but that apparently did not satisfy the firm's president, Anthony Pell, who noted in the annual report that the profit was "disappointing and remains well below our corporate objective."

As part of its drive to slash its costs even further, Inc. Dominion will also close its branches in Santiago, B.C., and in three Ontario regional offices—Kingston, Cobourg and Thunder Bay—and move the affected employees to branches in other centers. Fred Dennis Denslow, Inc.'s branch manager in Kingston, "In three weeks, our union executive committee made a hard, cold business decision."

In the United States, the largest brokerage firm, Merrill Lynch, had been criticized by industry analysts for failing to cut enough staff after the 1987 crash. But on Nov. 23, Merrill's top management told their 40,000 employees,

including 1,200 in Canada, that widespread wage-cutting measures were well in perspective and that bonuses, which can account for up to 25 per cent of a broker's compensation, will be trimmed. Industry executives in New York also said that the restructuring at Merrill could result in the loss of jobs in Canada and more than 1,000 jobs in total.

The network is also aware that it may lose U.S. firms. The second largest, Shearson Lehman Hutton announced a wrenching reorganization last month that reshuffled some of the firm's most powerful staff members in key important positions, including its president, Jeffrey Lane. The reshuffling came just three weeks after the Shearson announcement that it planned to drop about 800 employees from the payroll, reducing its staff to 36,300 from a 1986 high of 44,080. And, for the first time in 25 years, brokers' commissions will also be cut by one to two percentage points, Shearson said. For its part, Donald Burnham Lambert lost 100 employees in early November, and a spokesman said that a further 300 will be laid off before the end of the year. Donald firms now position their new divisions in adjusting to a sluggish business climate after it made a \$700-million settlement with securities officials last spring to settle fraud charges. And at the same time, it announced that it would sell its retail brokerage operations, reducing its personnel by about one-quarter. Over the full year, Donald has cut staff by almost 36 per cent.

Many of the firms were able to avoid the cuts until recently by cashing in on the strong demand for high-tech, high-yield park bonds. These bonds have been increasingly relied upon to finance a wave of debt-financed buy-outs and mergers. "Since September, though, when the junk-bond business took a nose dive, some of those big firms have had to take stronger cost-cutting steps," Merrill's Lynch said.

Beyond their short-term problems, the beleaguered brokerage firms also face long term threats to their profits. Last month, a study prepared by the New York-based brokerage firm Morgan Stanley predicted that commission rates on individual transactions—which began eroding when fixed rates were eliminated in the United States in 1975—could decline from the present average of about three per cent to almost zero. Last spring, the Toronto-based consulting firm of Brodbeck Wood, Toronto-based Partisan Inc. announced an optimistic study in which it predicted that the difference of trading in such assets as the mid-size mutual equity, debt securities and discount brokerage markets will more than double by 2004. Still, it also noted that the number of brokers competing intensely for business will make it difficult even for established firms to gain a greater share of the market. And while they wait to see what happens, the Canadian industry faces more of the painful belt tightening already well under way on Wall Street.

PATRICIA CRIBB/STAFF

DAVID LANDAUER in New York and
MICHAEL HARRISON and JOHN DALY
in Toronto

Business Notes

A RECORD-BREAKING POWER DEAL
Ontario Premier David Peterson and Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon signed a massive, \$12-billion hydroelectric power agreement—the largest such deal in Canadian history. The plan calls for Manitoba to build a huge 80-ft-tall dam on the Nelson River and supply Ontario with electricity for 22 years, beginning in the year 2006.

DOLLAR BREAKTHROUGH
Fueled by high Canadian interest rates, which continue to attract foreign investors, the Canadian dollar soared through the 80-cent (U.S.) barrier for the first time since September, 1989, before closing the week at 80.08 cents. But economists and provincial trade officials warned that exporters will continue to suffer if the dollar strengthens further, which raises the price of Canadian goods in foreign markets.

REFORMS DELAYED AGAIN
Minister of State for Finance Gilles Lusselle told reporters that the government likely will not take long-awaited financial services reform legislation until next summer. Spokesmen for Canadian banks, trust companies and insurance companies said that they were frustrated because Lusselle said that last month that the legislation would be ready within weeks.

MASSIVE ON-LAUNCH
General Motors of Canada Ltd., based in Oshawa, Ont., announced that it will lay off 11,700 workers in five cities in Ontario and Quebec for up to two weeks over the next two months—and potentially lay off 360 others—because of sluggish U.S. auto sales. About 75 per cent of the vehicles that GM Canada produces are shipped to the United States.

OPS PROPOSED POISON PILL
Barron's Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal, a long-researched takeover target, climbed to \$26.85 from \$26.13 last week after provincial Minister Jean-Jacques Gauthier announced a so-called poison pill restructuring plan designed to make any unfriendly bidder control of the company prohibitively expensive.

EXPRESSONE SERVICE TO TORONTO
British Airways PLC announced that it will launch a weekly ExpressOne Concord service between Toronto and London, beginning next June. The cost of a one-way ticket will be \$2,075—about 30 per cent more than the first-class airfare on a regular jet.



Hongkong Bank's quiet invasion

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

A recent decision by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd., the Hong Kong-based financial institution outside Japan, to build a \$13-million computer research centre in the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby could have far-reaching consequences. Once completed, the ultra-modern advanced computing centre will be the bank's first head-office function located outside the British Columbia colony. Chosen as Canada's West Coast for that reason could signal other, even more significant transactions by that bank.

The bank's Canadian subsidiary, the Hongkong Bank of Canada, which bought the Bank of British Columbia for \$64 million in 1986, has meanwhile quietly moved into first place among Canada's major banks in terms of 1989 growth in assets, net income and trade financing, in total assets. It is projected to reach another record, just behind the Big Five and the National Bank of Canada. Its commercial lending activity in the past year jumped more than 20 per cent, compared with an already aggressive 57 per cent during 1988; commercial deposits grew over 30 per cent (59 per cent in 1988); and trade financing (locally providing letters of credit for exporters of Asian goods) was up an astounding 50 per cent—right after a 138 per cent leap during the preceding 12 months. Total assets are now well over \$6 billion, up one-third from last year.

"During the past three years," I was told recently by James Clavin, the bank's Pitt Meadows, B.C.-born Canada president, "our increase in profits in excess of 80 per cent for 1989 has outstripped our percentage growth in assets, which is exactly the way we want it."

Some of that expansion was earned, much of it was bought. Disposed of taking over the Bank of B.C., the Hong Kong head office last year acquired Baffin N.B.'s 348-branch Miramichi Midland Bank, which included a Canadian operation. At the same time, other units of the Hongkong Bank have involved Canada, including Westley Canada Inc., based at Toronto,

One-third of the world's 200 largest corporations are among the bank's clients; and it has 3.4 billion issued shares

which provides investment advice to wealthy Far Eastern clients, and James Copel Canada Inc., an offshoot of the bank's holding of the major British investment house, which does the same thing for Asian institutional investors. Another new arm is James Copel Canada's 25-percent interest in Brown, Beldine & Parker, an institutional securities house that operates out of Toronto and Vancouver.

Coasting these operations, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank now has 78 Canadian offices, a dozen of them enclaves—right down to the stock tick inventory marble lobbies—of their home Chinese colony shantytowns. These branches are manned by bankers, accountants and managers who speak several Chinese dialects and know their customers' financial needs. "We don't place these operations in what used to be called the Ghettos of Canadian cities," says Clavin. "Instead, we strategically locate them in spots that happen to have significant Oriental populations. We have ones in Calgary, one in Edmonton, seven in Metro Toronto, as well as Whitehorse, Nanaimo and St. John's, with the rest in and around Vancouver. Right now, we're looking at similar branches in Winnipeg and London, Ont."

In the past year, deposits at these specialty outlets have grown more than 50 per cent, and loans have doubled.

"We actually target the Asian markets," Clavin says, "but we have lots of companies, particularly from the Royal and the Commonwealth." Interestingly, Clavin claims that real estate deals represent only a relatively minor fraction of the capital inflow, with more and more Hong Kong funds—seeking a safe haven as the colony's 1997 return to colonial China approaches—moving into manufacturing and distribution, especially in textiles, computers and plastics. "The media doesn't seem to be aware of these trends," says he, "because construction crises have a much higher profile."

As the Hongkong Bank of Canada expands, its focus is now clearly shifting towards Toronto. Two years ago, the bank was doing only 13 per cent of its business in Ontario, the current ratio is double that and, by 1993, nearly half its activity is expected to be in Central Canada. It is currently building its own downtown Toronto high-rise to make the point. But local office will remain in Vancouver, because that is very much a Pacific institution.

The parent bank does business in 50 countries with total assets of more than \$120 billion. Among other assets, it owns part of Carling Pacific Airlines Ltd., three insurance companies and some of the Pacific Bank's largest investment funds. One-third of the world's 200 largest corporations are among its clients, a number of its asset managers is a colossal 34 billion. It operates an independent global communication system that uses real-time satellite space and exclusive ground stations to provide instant, real-time backlogs to move short-term paper ahead of the sun. Clavin is about to introduce Hongkong in Canada, a computer-link system that allows corporate client financial officers to move their current accounts around, negotiate letters of credit and to just about every type of financial transaction from their own offices. "It's as close as anyone can get to doing an in-house banking system," Clavin claims, "and we have a high level of expectation for it. First at the continental market place, later in the corporate treasurer's home, and eventually in private houses of people who want to do house banking."

Clavin, 47, is the last ruler to rise to the head of a major Canadian bank. (The Royal's Allan Taylor was the second last.) It started with the Commerce in 1928; A.B.C., up to the Fraser Valley, but was actually lower than a table. I began by peddling drafts. In those days—this was in the early 1960s—companies still sold things by having bankers go out and collect their bills, their accounts payable. It was only six months later that I became a full-fledged teller. Then, the Commerce sent me to university, and I eventually became a commercial manager at its main Vancouver branch."

Clavin later worked for the Export Development Corp. in Ottawa before returning to Vancouver and the Hongkong Bank. It is still a low profile among Canadian moneybags, but as his bank expands exponentially because of Hong Kong's high-capital appetite, James Clavin seems destined for an illustrious future.



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The Move Is On



A FREE TRADE ANNIVERSARY

AFTER A YEAR OF THE ACCORD, TRADE IS GROWING, BUT CRITICS SAY JOBS ARE BEING LOST

Throughout last fall's election campaign, free was one dominant issue—the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. And one issue in that electoral campaign seemed above all others: Would an agreement with the United States that removed all protectionist tariffs tend to endanger jobs and ultimately threaten Canada's identity as a nation? On election day, the country voted decisively in favor of the Mulroney government, saying yes to its free trade initiative. But now, nearly a year after the deal was implemented, a Maclean's (October) poll has found that the nation is deeply pessimistic about the accord, with 52 per cent of respondents saying that they believe the pact should not have been signed. And this week, a coalition of new set of follow-up trade policy discussions are beginning in Ottawa. At issue—bilateral subsidies to industry—the critical concern that almost killed the free trade negotiations in 1988.

Capture: The first captured in the Maclean's (October) survey—a poll of 1,500 Canadians taken from Nov. 1 to 8, accurate within plus or minus three percentage points. 19 times out of 20—meant all too close to reality, as likely reflects recent

Farmers' protest: deep pessimism



up in factories across Canada. And by the end of last week, free trade critics were blaming the agreement for the loss of 23,000 jobs since January and almost 5,000 jobs in just a single week late last month (page 48). Another 14,000 jobs expressed over the job losses, the new free trade issues that will dominate 1990 and 1991, ranging from the role of federal subsidies to the arts to regional development funding, are just as emotional and politically charged.

In fact, Mulroney's has learned that Ottawa considers the potential of new rounds of trade discussions with the United States over the next two years as critical to both international Trade Minister John Gorton and Agriculture Minister Donald Manion. Mulroney and his team of experts in the United States, where they are gathering evidence on U.S. subsidies to industries and will later use the findings to strengthen the Canadian negotiating position. As well, Mulroney has learned that U.S. negotiators will officially state the position that Canada's extensive subsidies industry while Americans do not, leading to a potential early showdown on the issue. Said Allan Geller, the former Canadian ambassador in Washington: "During the free trade negotiations, they were not at all anxious to put their subsidies on the table. So the problems are not just on the Canadian side."

Turbulent: Despite the turbulent outlook for the FTA in its second year, the past year has seen one of its more obvious fulfillments. Trade flows between the United States and Canada are up, and forecasts for 1990 growth in commerce between the two countries, the world's largest bilateral trading partnership, are bright. The combined value of exports and imports between Canada and the United States is estimated by International Inc., an Ottawa-based economic forecasting company, to grow by 8.7 per cent in 1990, compared with an average 2.3 per cent growth rate three years before the Free Trade Agreement was signed. An cross-border trade boom, U.S. and Canadian firms are continuing to expand in both countries. And many Canadian firms, such as clothing manufacturers, which analysts predicted would be killed by free trade, have found successful survival strategies.

Still, free trade critics, led by the Canadian Labour Congress, which recently analyzed the effects of the agreement, adamantly oppose the FTA. They claim that the accord is costing Canadian jobs as U.S. parent companies shut down or relocate subsidiaries in the United States. And they say that, despite the lowering of tariffs, Canadian manufacturers have not benefited from free trade and, in fact, are crossing the border in record numbers to purchase cheaper U.S. products (page 54). As well, they charge that, under the free trade pact, the sell-off of Canada's vital energy resources has increased alarmingly. Critics also say that the critical mechanism that the agreement put into place to settle trade disputes—disputes between settlement panels—have failed their first major test.

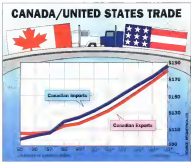
The Maclean's (October) poll showed that,

while free trade is no longer a major concern for Canadians, 55 per cent said that the FTA had led directly to job losses. Declared Council of Canadian Citizens' Mission, a Liberal Party caucus, FTA critics: "The outbreak of business has been glacial, and nobody is keeping track of that."

Critics despite the changes and counter-claims over free trade's impact so far, the most contentious commercial issue facing Canada in 1990 and beyond will be the explosive subsidies matter. During the trade negotiations in 1988, officials said aside the highly charged issue of which subsidies should be allowed under the agreement. But now, it is being negotiated on two fronts. This week in Ottawa, Agriculture Minister Manion will meet with his potential counterparts and farm groups to reconcile with the economically and emotionally wrenching issue of cutting

The subsidy cuts could split agricultural along regional lines. Western grain farmers and beef producers say they welcome the prospect of a more subsidy-free international marketplace, but about 40,000 dairy, poultry and pork producers in Central Canada say that they are deeply concerned about the potential loss of subsidies. That was the message 5,000 protesting Quebec and Ontario dairy, pork and poultry farmers sent to Ottawa on Nov. 11. Said David Pyle, president of the Quebec Federation of Agriculture: "Farmers across the country are extremely anxious that what we have struggled to put together for decades is being systematically dismantled."

Rebate: The battle on the second front officially began in Washington on Nov. 15, when Canada's chairman of the Subsidies and Trade Remedies Working Group, Anthony Halley—a 45-year-old career diplomat who



back agricultural subsidies and large marketing boards, which regulate competition such as milk, wheat and eggs. Said Manion: "We will be prepared to make some sacrifices [for trading partners]."

Aiming: The discussions in Ottawa were conducted in relation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a multilateral treaty meant to liberalize world trade, and the desire to level the \$250-billion subsidy that is now being paid to international agriculture cut back. But critics, such as Liberal government spokesman Norman Foster, say that GATT and the FTA are automatically linked in the context of the Gorton government's new agricultural policy, and the outcome will be extremely harmful. Said Foster: "Things are being thrown wide open, and many farmers are shell-shocked. They don't know what's in store or what's coming next."

served as minister-consort in the Canadian Embassy in Washington from 1976 to 1979 and Canada's second general in Chicago from 1985 to 1989—opened discussions with his U.S. counterpart, Ann Hughes, on the subsidy issue.

Both are career bureaucrats with extensive backgrounds in international trade. And their appointment, say many analysts, illustrates just how volatile the anticipated subsidy issue really are. Neither government, they say, wanted to risk making a high-profile political appointment, like Canada's former trade ambassador, Simon Branson, because the risk of defeat is too great.

But how intense the pressure on Halley will be, became apparent even before the negotiations began. Last month, he weathered a barrage of questions from members of the House of Commons standing committee on

THE WINNERS AND THE LOSERS

SOME ARE THRIVING, OTHERS CLOSING

The air was lately dry in the Free Trade Agreement when its detractors and champions began exchanging heated criticism. By October, the Canadian League of Congresses named told of jobs lost to free trade had reached 17,000, a figure dismissed by the federal government, which countered with its own job-growth numbers—100,000 for the same time last year.

During another round of lip-flicks and plant closings late last month, the detractors' hot air again became deflated. Passionately chided was NDP leader Audrey McLaughlin and that, in her party were elected to power, she would cancel the accord, and even impassioned speech last week in the Commons, Liberal Leader John Turner said that the federal government lacked "the guts to stand up to the United States in trade matters." News while as the government finally decided the FTAs, most analysts say that it is necessary to make a strategic assessment. Andrew Stewart Fisher, senior manager of the U.S. section at the Ottawa Institute of Industry, Trade and Technology, which is monitoring the effects of the agreement in Canada's industrial heartland. "At this point, assessing the impact of free trade really is a mug's game."

An uncertain economic climate has also caused the debate. Canada's sky-high dollar is pushing up costs for manufacturers, and high interest rates are adding expenses. At the same time, some Canadian companies have expressed greater interest in moving their operations to the United States, where many costs, including wages, are lower. Other firms threatened by the loss of protective Canadian tariffs are shutting down some production lines all together or fewer but more profitable products.

In Canada, many seem concerned as they will have to choose their sides to get with

pragmatism under the FTA. Sealed Air Inc., chairman of Bridgeway, N.S.-based textile manufacturer Bertha Ltd., said that his company is already planning for an anticipated 50- to 70-per-cent decline in sales, virtually all of it in its currently profitable, lower-priced division. "It's almost like gaveling salesmen," he said, referring to Bertha's plans to concentrate on its higher priced products.



An angry bid-off English workers' management says that free trade did not cause the problems.

"We're doing with an enemy who's got a lot more firepower. But if we pick our targets carefully, I think we can do quite well."

Bertha's other companies with highly specialized products are already reporting strong growth in sales. The Stratus Corp. Ltd. of Windsor, for one, a manufacturer of specialty steel and alloy products, exports its sales to about 85 million and \$6 million by 1990-1991 from \$1.2 million, with 80 per cent of the increase coming from new exports to the United States. Said chief operating officer Edward Dunn: "Without free trade, it is doubtful that these sales would have been possible."

Even some businesses in highly competitive industries such as clothing say that free trade

will dramatically increase their U.S. sales.

So far manufacturing opportunities have been slow for the U.S. of Canada already more than \$3 billion in the United States, out of total sales of \$20 million. Its exportation of gradually increasing tariffs—now ranging from eight to 38 per cent—on the clothing exports to the United States. Since last April opened a marketing and warehousing center in Seattle.

According to company executive vice-president Victor Bagnall, U.S. sales should have been within the next few years. He added: "It's a global marketplace out there. Shaping protection is no damn good."

But the outlook is grim in some other industries. Burlington Canada Inc. closed its Burlington, Ont., carpet factory on Dec. 1, partly because of disappearing protective tariff walls. Canadian production will now move to facilities owned by the company's parent, Burlington Industries Inc., in Rye, N.Y., putting 450 Canadians out of work. Said Burlington Canada president Jack Wilson: "The future of the free trade is undeniably part of the decision. In any year, no tariff protection

allows food-processing industry last week held the burden during their industry as tariff protection is removed. Among them: lighter blue, packaging and raw-food roots and related products. They also cited high interest rates and a stronger Canadian dollar, and added that three major food-processing plants already have been announced since September.

Other, mostly Canada-owned firms are hoping to avoid closures by adopting aggressive new marketing and production strategies. Among them, Ltd. of St. Stephen, N.B., has been making highly flavored chocolate and new candies for 117 years, but it now faces new competition from American firms that can sell at a price to lose protective tariffs.

Prohibit. In response, Gering has pushed into new international markets, including several Asian countries. At the end of October, it moved part of its production to Thailand and it now sells one of its New Brunswick-based chocolate bars there. It does in the United States. The company, which employs about 250 people will move next February to a new, \$12-million plant in St. Stephen, where it will concentrate on its most profitable product lines—cocoa chocolate and hazelnut candies.

Canadian success was not all the industries that even the government expected to be left behind. The cocoa was well founded. The winners are suffering from the lowering of trade barriers under both the FTA and the multilateral General Agreement on



See for fashion: 'staying protected is no damn good'

Trade and Trade (GATT), resulting in a 100-per-cent increase in Canadian sales of American wine this year.

Marketing. But some have countered shipping profits with aggressive marketing, including new specialty wines and extensive rebranding. David Dutton, a non-president of Canada's largest winery, Niagara Falls Distillers Winery Ltd., said that Dutton has already introduced seven new wines and reintroduced all of its former wines made with Ontario grapes. Added Dutton: "We

agreement struck a big win in a lot of behind—not just on a company, but the industry and government as well."

Still, there is continuing evidence that Canadian companies are simply moving to the United States, attracted by the larger market and lower costs. The flow did not begin with the FTA—Canadian investments in the United States have been growing by about 10 per cent a year for the past 14 years, according to University of Toronto economist Alan Rupman, who expects similar growth for this year.

Costs. From such an historic manufacturer Skier Pappas Inc. of Watby, Ont., are going even further ahead in anticipation of free trade. Skier last year purchased a Russian factory in Gorn, where all Skier goods are made in the United States are now made—about \$15 million to \$15,000 square foot addition to the firm's building cost about \$15 a square foot, compared with the about \$30 that it would have been in Canada, chairman Louis Skier. "Free trade is forcing us to bring costs down and avoid overuse of new technology." For some firms, at least, it seems that the decline over the success in free trade has become academic. In the immediate future, their attention will likely be focused on the all-consuming task of keeping their bottom lines black.

PATRICIA CROSBY and DAVID TOSSE in Toronto

A DELICATE BALANCE

Just before the accord was finally agreed on Dec. 30, 1988, the free trade negotiations between Canada and the United States almost collapsed over the issue of government subsidies to farmers.

In the end, both governments agreed to set the matter aside and later decide which nation will be allowed under the FTA. That will be a difficult task, and Canada recently appointed Andrew Haydock, chairman of the Canadian and Trade Minister Working Group, to negotiate the issue. In an interview with Maclean's, Finance Editor Tom Fennell Haydock discussed his strategy.

Maclean's: What roles do you see you agree on a mutually beneficial way the free trade negotiations have done over the years?

Haydock: I think there are a number of positive factors. One is that we have the time to resolve issues and move without any light deadline. The other aspect that say

never is that, in both countries, because more accustomed to living in a free trade context, they will be more adaptable in solutions which are not so far from available to us. Maclean's: But in a context of a trade deal, is there a general?

Haydock: There is a view among economists that subsidies are distortions of the market, and that they are bad. But whether the use of subsidies, most governments would the world think that there are good reasons for having subsidies. And I think that, even you are dealing with us and changes to live, we go with the government more rather than the economists. Maclean's: How important is it to make the American aware of their own subsidy programs?

Haydock: My own view is different from a lot of other people—I suspect that Congress is aware that the United States subsidies. They can call it something else, but they know that the money goes from the federal govern-

ment to the districts and the states. Maclean's: What if it strengthens the Canadian position of Canadian companies did producers under the FTA about what they claim in the two major areas of U.S. subsidies? Haydock: You must accept the private sector to take action before purposes of helping a trade negotiator, and the position that Canada takes will have to be taken in the light of the best interests of our corporations.

Maclean's: If an agreement is not reached in negotiations, how widespread could the use of U.S. currency being largely known?

Haydock: Well, I guess there are two aspects to it. One question is, industry being hurt? And it is looking around for a means to restore its competitive conditions. One aspect that will be known is the relative fairness of the business climate prevailing at the time, rather than on the status of our negotiations.



Haydock: 'positive factors'

STANDING ON GUARD

A MAJORITY NOW OPPOSES FREE TRADE

Recently has a single issue so gripped the Canadian arts community. A year ago, when the government signed the free trade accord, writers, musicians, dancers, actors and other members of Canada's cultural industries were some of the most suspicious and passionate opponents of the agreement. Throughout, they argued that the survival of Canadian culture itself was at stake—despite Ottawa's repeated assurance that the cultural sector was exempt under the agreement. So far, there have been no noticeable effects on culture. But as Canada enters the second year of its under free trade, many members of the country's arts community remain alarmingly opposed.

The opposition has increased despite the fact that free trade is no longer at the forefront of the Canadian political debate. A special Maclean's survey, taken from June 1 to 6, and weighted within plus-or-minus three percentage points, 18 times out of 20, shows that only seven per cent of the 1,500 Canadians polled from coast to coast felt that the FTA is the country's most pressing issue—compared with 48 per cent who felt that way in November 1988. But, overall, 64 per cent of those polled said that the trade deal will erode both culture and social programs. The findings also show that the initial support for the accord, which helped propel Brian Mulroney and his Conservative party to victory last year, is dissolving.

Impact: Nationally, 52 per cent of respondents—63 per cent of those from Ontario—say that free trade was a bad variation. In 1988 by comparison, only 32 per cent of Canadians



D'Auray: worried about retaliation

felt the same way can launch "an invasion of equivalent cultural effect." In creative activities that would have been considered illegal under the accord if the cultural industries exemption were not in place. As a result, Washington could take action against Canadian exports to the United States in response to government assistance to Canadian cultural industries. Sent Toronto writer Richard (Dick) Salutin, a staunch opponent of the trade deal. "The notwithstanding clause could

end up pitting Canadian against Canadian."

In the \$1-billion movie industry, U.S. studios have traditionally dominated distribution in Canada. During the free trade talks, Flora MacDonald, then federal communications minister, proposed tough film-distribution legislation that would expand Canadian control of distribution to 10 per cent of the total without the market from its current three per cent. But that bill died when Parliament was dissolved for the 1988 election. MacDonald's successor, Murdo Macleod, says that he will present a revised bill that he acknowledges will be a "first step"—not nearly strong enough to do what it should. But critics continue to blame free trade for the bill's delays and its reversals. Sent Garry Neil, general secretary for the 9,000-member Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists: "We fear that we will not even see a watershed version of the legislation."

Lobby: Canadian artists say that they fear the current negotiations on subsidies between Ottawa and Washington will lead to sharp reductions in government funding for the arts. Michelle D'Auray, national director of the Canadian Confederation of the Arts, an Ottawa-based arts lobby group, told Maclean's that she is concerned about future free trade related funding cuts to the film, the federal film-financing agency, and to the Sound Recording Development Program. D'Auray is concerned that these programs will eventually be declared subsidies.

And opponents for the book-publishing industry already blame free trade for the govern-

ment's halfhearted enforcement of the 1985 so-called Basic Books policy. The policy is intended to force buyers of foreign companies with Canadian subsidiaries to divert control of those subsidiaries in Canadian revenues within two years. But since it was introduced, several foreign-based publishers have still managed to circumvent the legislation. And as the FTA enters its second year, its staunch opponents in the arts community are up to battle what they see as the erosion of Canadian culture.

JOHN DE MONT with
PATRICIA JOHNSON and
DAVID TUBBS in
Toronto

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TRACKING FREE TRADE

In your opinion, what is the most important issue facing Canada today — the one about which you, yourself, are most concerned?

Free Trade 42% 1989 7% 1988

Overall, would you say that entering into a free trade agreement was/a very good idea, a good idea, a bad idea, or a very bad idea?

	1989	1988
Very Good Idea	11%	6%
Good Idea	46%	37%
Bad Idea	28%	36%
Very Bad Idea	9%	16%

SOUTHERN BARGAINS

CANADIANS CASH IN ON U.S. PRICES

Several times a year, Deans and Margaret Egan of Richmond Hill, Ont., lead their two young children into the busy, brightly lit aisles of a large 168 km to Niagara Falls, N.Y., to go shopping. They say for 40 hours—long enough to allow each family member to bring back \$100 worth of goods through Canada Customs duty-free. Then, the 35-year-old hospital administrator and his family head home with the trunk full of bargain-priced U.S. purchases—OshKosh overalls that would cost \$25 in Canada for only \$11.66, \$40 OshKosh children's shoes for \$23 and jeans ranging from dark khakis to a full cord. "We save about \$800 a year on down trips," said Margaret Egan. "And since free trade has not reduced the prices of U.S. goods here, there is a great incentive to go."

Shopping: The Egans are among thousands of Canadian families leaving their own land of free trade and taking advantage of a strengthening Canadian dollar by shopping in the United States. On most weekends, hordes of cars pile up in Canada at 24-hour border crossings including Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont., and Detroit-Columbus's Pacific Highway, stretch up to five kilometers. And customs officers also wade through people who declare only small purchases. And according to the Toronto-based accounting and consulting firm Ernst & Young, border shoppers are again bringing back \$1 billion worth of goods a year, more than double the amount four years ago.

During and after last year's federal election campaign, members of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government said that the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement would eventually erode or eliminate most tariffs, substantially cutting the price tags on most U.S. imports. But evidence of lower prices is still hard to find, and the Mulroney government has not set up a program to monitor whether merchants are passing on savings to consumers. Added John Watson, a Toronto-based retail analyst who has written a study of the 130-per-cent increase in border shopping by Thunder Bay, Ont., "misleads this year: 'Previously nothing has changed for the shopper in the street.'"

Even though most price breaks will not appear for several years, immediate benefits from the era for Canadian consumers were expected for those U.S. goods that become tariff-free last Jan. 1. Among the new duty-free products: cars, leather, ski, whisky, motorcycles and computers. And sales of some of those goods did lower their prices. Indeed, Toronto farmer Paul Magner says that his customers have saved as much as \$1,000 on

other products have held steady or even increased over the past year. The agreement called for lowering provincial markups on U.S.-made whiskey to the same levels as those on Canadian whiskey. But in Ontario and Alberta, the price of a bottle of Jack Daniel's whiskey—which was over \$30 in both provinces—fell by only a few cents. One top-end model of K-3 brand ski, which were subject to a tariff of 15.4 per cent prior to Jan. 1, have actually risen in price at retail stores to \$418, from \$399 a year ago. "We took the price down, but K-3 also says that it drove the price up," said Gregory Cook, president of Head/Tyrola Sports Canada Inc., which distributes the U.S. made K-3 ski.

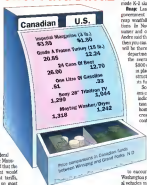
Range: Last year, however, the Mulroney government said that businesses would not reap windfall benefits from the tariff reductions. In November, 1989, then-acting consumer and corporate affairs minister James Andrew said that "if reductions did not show up, then you can be sure that our competition goes will be there checking it out." Officials in the department also estimated that, by 1990, the average Canadian family would save \$800 a year, once all of the tariff cuts were in place, and about \$4,000 on the new structural materials for a new home and its furnishings.

So far, the growing flood of Canadians crossing the border is the clearest indication of consumer dissatisfaction with persistently high prices at home. But analysts predict that the cross-border shopping spree will continue even after the tariffs are removed because many goods are still cheaper in the United States. Volume discounts, lower labor costs and the absence of federal sales taxes make U.S. goods cheaper. And merchants at American border towns continue

to encourage the traffic. Malls in upstate Washington provide parking for the concentration of vehicles in which many U.S. shoppers sleep on their 48-hour stays. Indeed, even as the tariff reductions continue under the agreement, it is clear that many Canadian shoppers are the U.S. border police their own brand of free trade.

ANN WALMSLEY and AAL QUINN
in Vancouver, AGATHE ROSE in Winnipeg,
JSC BARTON in Niagara Falls and
JAMES TERRY in Toronto

THE U.S. SHOPPING BINGE



some come on U.S. items that he sells, including rock cups and dyed sportswear jackets, following the elimination of a 30-per-cent import duty. And an American-made Harley Davidson Soft Tail Custom motorcycle now sells for nearly \$15,000 less than its former \$16,000 price because of the elimination of an eight-per-cent Canadian tariff.

But even after the tariff reductions, prices of



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PEOPLE

Taking centre stage

For more than 15 years, singer **Shawn** **Jenkinson** has been a voice in the background. The 31-year-old Toronto resident was a backup singer to such superstars as **Smashley Robinson**, **R.B. King**, **Aretha Franklin** and **Gordon Lightfoot**. But after three years of working as her own man, Jenkinson recently released his



Amrockers climbing the charts on her own

first album, *Sherry*, and *Woman's Work*, one of the songs from the record, is rapidly climbing the popularity charts. "Being at the front, new is a thrill," said Jessecode. Still, she added that from sherrying information she learned that only "strong individuals" can withstand the pressures of stardom. Said Jessecode: "I'm inherently shy, and it's not that I dislike the recognition, but this is a big adjustment for me."

*A tale of courage
and of adultery*

Former Olympic champion Nadia Comaneci is now living in the United States, and she expects, once again, to become a star—in a movie about her life. The 28-year-old former gymnast, who made Olympic history at

14 when she got seven perfect games at the 1976 Montreal Games, left behind her parents and her five gold medals when she defected from Romania on Nov. 26. Comaneci appeared she crawled over rough ground into Hungary where her boyfriend, Romanian communist Constant

Consistent Self for Now



1000

Famous families

Canadian songwriter David Foster says that he knocked on his friends' doors, including those of Wayne Grateky and Katherine Watt, for his CTV special *A David Foster Christmas*, which airs on Dec. 18. Foster added that he features Grateky as a "bad-boy Canadian" relaxing at home with his wife, Janet, and their 12-month-old daughter. He added that he filmed Watt going to his one four-year-old daughter's skating lesson on Toronto's Sand Foster. "I called in a few favors,"

Forster, Wirt: knocking on doors

A HARROWING TEST OF WITS

Although Ran, Owen Lee is one of the world's leading experts authorities, he says that his "knows little kama" when grilled on his knowledge. But Father Lee, a University of Toronto classics professor, adds that he will remain a regular presenter on the popular quizzes held during the weekly live Saturday CBC Radio broadcasts from New York City's Metropolitan Opera. Said the Roman Catholic priest, 58, whose book on Richard Wagner's Ring cycle will be published in May: "With no formal training, I sometimes wonder if my own nerve."

One for all

Actress Sherry Mathys says that she is "a lot self-conscious" about being tapped out from her friends. "I hope nobody looks at us differently now," added the 28-year-old Toronto native last week, after accepting a TV Gemini Award for best actress in a series for her role as student, Caitlin Ryan, in *Degrassi Junior High*. At the Toronto award ceremony, Mathys, who made her TV debut at age 8, said that she was relieved that the show, newly renamed *Degrassi: The Next Generation*, was also honored with a prize for best dramatic series. Added Mathys: "This makes my own award easier to take."



Midway 'self-conscious' winner



Fansit, 34, awaited her. The only flaw in the courageous and moving story is that Fansit, a self-employed router, is married with four children. But, said Comand, who added that she plans to live with Fansit near his family home in Hollandale, Fla.: "So what?" It seems that she no longer cares about being judged.

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BOOKS

Supernatural meanderings

Stephen King provides a new excursion into terror

THE DARK HALF
By Stephen King
(Penguin: 432 pages, \$27.95)

With his round face and unkempt glasses, Stephen King looks like the town-newspaper-borrowing neighbor next door. But he writes stories so gripping and gruesome that he has become the world's best-selling author (in his debut novel, *Career* (1981) an abused teenage crosses carriage at the press with her personal powers. In *The Shining* (1980) a hotel caretaker becomes possessed by the spirit of a murderer. In King's latest book, *The Dark Half*, a writer refers his pseudonyms only to have it come to light as a bloody-thirty-two-murderer. Once again, despite an unbelievable plot, King has created an absorbing story with his regular-guy prose and brooding, 18-American settings.

When a blackmailer forces Thad Beaumont to expose his real identity he decides to stop writing pseudonymous realist crime novels. Then, his pseudonym, George Stark, miraculously rises from the ground and goes on a murdering rampage (surprise! homicide). One victim dies after Stark "wrenched the old man's prostate out from his body and blood ground him to death with it." Another is left with a "bloody hole at his groin." Without being provoked, King provides enough of the gory details to satisfy the pulp horror.

Superior to horror's other main ingredient, and *The Dark Half*'s main idea falls flat at first sight. King provides so much pseudology to explain Stark's emergence that he slows the level of spook just of the plot. Beaumont, a deadly man, would become strangely cold when he wrote as his pseudonym. In fact, Stark is literally Beaumont's "dark half" as a boy, Beaumont had an operation to remove a tumor that was actually a third eye in his brain, part of a separate self. By creating such a convoluted rationale for Stark's existence, however, King has undermined his story.

But the author has, for the most part, succeeded with *The Dark Half*. As he writes of a character in the novel: King himself has ideas "as dark as his son's detested church crepe." As usual, the genius of his characters are too forbidden to be credible. But even then, Stephen King still has the capacity to terrify.

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The wife from hell



SAFE-HEVEA
 Directed by Susan Kuchelstein

Actually that combines the talents of Meryl Streep and Roseanne Barr, two instantly recognizable actresses. The two women previously appeared exclusively in the Hollywood profiles of Streep, a double-Quinn situation in the class act of movie matrons. But, the star of *Snowwhite*, a television's reigning sitcom queen. Casting them as romantic rivals in the same movie is the staging a chemical war between a *Bathhouse* and a *Wiseass*. It should produce some hilarious results. But *Sno-Don*, a comedy based on British writer Fay Weldon's 1984 novel, *The Life and Loves of a Snow-White* squanders a fine opportunity. There is so chemistry between Streep and Barr, we could turn to they rarely appear together on screen and exchange only a few lines of dialogue.

There is tragedy in an overweight housewife named Ruth who lives with her husband and two children in a subdivision. She is made to look especially ugly, with a large nose and thick-lashed hair framing her upper lip. Ruth is the target for a series of the jokes, including one scene that shows her trying to squeeze into a gold-leaf dress, fails at fish galling out the back and pinning the upper lip. It is hard to believe that repugnant Ruth could be married to beautiful Bob, an aristocratic accountant portrayed by the golden-haired Ed Begley Jr. But that is just one mildly promise in a novel here that wastes a shocker finale on credibility.

Steep portions. Mary, a best-selling romance novelist who is everything that Ruth is not. As Ruth grudgingly observes, "She lives in a palace by the sea, she is pretty and rich and thin." By chance, the two women cross paths at a gala party, where Ruth accidentally spills a drink on Mary's gown. Bob swoops in and gallantly offers to drive the novelist home, although it is 120 km out of his way. Bob and Mary tumble into a instant romance worthy of one of Mary's Harlequin-style romances.

Young ravages. Roth downs up a lot of what Shek considers her four most valuable assets—"home, family, career, freedom"—then sets out to destroy them one by one. She begins by burning down the house and depositing the children at Mary's mansion. She then rescues the novelist's transfixed mother (Glynis Miles) from a rest home and unearashes her on Mary. And with the help of a nurse at the home (Linda Hunt), Roth enlists a small army of anguished women in a conspiracy against Josh.



Strong (left), Begley, Sam: absence of chemistry

The movie has some funny moments, and most of them belong to Strupp. Adopting a grouchy accent, she portrays a stooping-pink paragon of femininity. Her intrusive character could be a parody of Strupp's other dramatic

node. The role actually requires her to overact, and the actress seems to be genuinely enjoying the opportunity to mug for the camera. But in the end, her campy caricature is like an extended sketch that cannot sustain a movie. *Barf*, meanwhile, plays as a splat of vomit of her acting self, a heavyweight wife bent on getting even—and getting a makeover.

The director, Susan Seidelman, has yet to reproduce the flair that she displayed with *Dependently Loving Susan*, the 1985 comedy that launched Madonna's screen career. With *She-Devil*, she wants to feed cliché and cheap stereotypes to create a crude feminist parable. And the male characters are pathetically weak—Mary's father, a sternness fanatic portrayed by TV soap star A. Martin, serves as bedrock for the movie's extreme anger.

Ultimately, what is most interesting about *She-Devil* has nothing to do with the story or its characters, but with the careers of its two stars. For Sirewy, the movie represents a belated triumph at long last—and an opportunity to set her as a comedienne. For Hart, who makes her feature-film debut in *She-Devil*, the movie offers an escape from sitcom stardom and a chance to prove herself as an actress. In the end, both women are bedazzled by a movie that is as much about them as it is about its stars.

BRIAN D. KOBAYASHI



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Pages of pleasure

Beautiful tomes to keep readers entranced

Giftbooks for the holiday season are synonymous with lavish photography, rich color reproductions and hefty price tags. In the rush to secure the perfect present, consumers can easily be swayed simply by sumptuous packaging. But too often, such books lose their appeal after the initial browse—and wind up on the coffee table instead of a reader's lap. The best ones offer visuals that are provocative as well as pleasing—or combine interesting pictures with intriguing contents. And sampling compiled by Michael Ondaatje and contributors.

The advent of the small 35-mm camera 85 years ago helped foster a new breed of photographers. In *Our Time: The World as Seen by Magnum Photographers* (Penguin, \$70) provides a selection of that work by 60 photographers while serving as a capsule history of major events of the past five decades. Five photographers, including giants Henri Cartier-Bresson and Robert Capa, created the Mag-

num Photo Agency in April, 1947. The 480 evocative photos—ranging from scenes of the Spanish Civil War to celebrity portraits—illustrate the philosophy of founder Cartier-Bresson, who emphasized that a photo must capture "the decisive moment."

By contrast, most of the celebrity portraits in *Bobbing: The Photographers* (General, \$40-\$55) focus on contemporary artists. Bobbing Snow's magazine has always had a split personality: part personality page and part of what author Jon Mitchell once called "the star-visualer's quarterly." This schizophrenia is reflected in the book's color and black-and-white photographs, many of which seem designed to enhance the carefully captioned con-

tents of the subjects but some pictures, including those of George Wallace's wife, pose as a wholehearted Madonna's siren's back and Mick Jagger's acrobatic chest, are evoked as the best tradition of photomontage.

After last spring's publication of *The Andy Warhol Diaries*, a broadside excavation into celebrity gossip, a new book shows that there was much more to the lost prince of pop art than meets the hedonistic eye. *Warhol* (Penguin-Hall, \$40) contains a delicate biography with a rivet collection of the artist's work—ranging from newspaper editorial illustrations to a self-scanned ideal. As a critic David Bourdieu, a close friend of Warhol's, writes a hard, detailed chronicle of his life and art, evenly paced with illustrations. The book is a lush object that no-one admiring Warhol's life and the legendary shyness of the artist who became more famous than his art.

Personal theme and artistic achievement also marked the life of an earlier American painter, Jackson Pollock, who became a cult figure in the 1950s U.S. playwright Tennessee Williams once said that Pollock "could paint emotion. It is said not to be written." In *Jackson Pollock* (Penguin-Hall, \$30), U.S. author and art history professor Olive Lundin provides a fascinating account of the life of the unassuming yet volatile artist,



Madonna: revealing

complicated by Madonna's reputation of her domestic wars.

Another strikingly evocative tome is *Georgia O'Keeffe: In the West* (Random House, \$35). The former 30-color reproductions of O'Keeffe's New Mexico work captures the artist's richest images of desert landscapes, rocky hills and black-blossomed lilies that have come to define the American southwest. Whether in soaring landscapes or haunting objects, such as a desert deer's head, O'Keeffe's desert paintings have a stark, lingering beauty.

With its sprightly, luminous painting of elegant society parties, *Leavey's* (Random House, \$25) is the most recent of the artist's work. Born in 1883, the artist's work was also an accomplished stage designer and a prolific decorative artist, whose sumptuous interiors, tapestries, murals, book illustrations and ornate work were part of his grandeur to beautify the world. *Leavey* (Penguin-Hall, \$19.95) is a beautiful illustrated volume, complete with the artist's own sketches of his work, including the artist's own sketches of his work, including the artist's own sketches of his work.

Plumage of a different sort is evident in the



Mary Pratt's Child with Two Adults: home is where the art is

work of painter Mary Pratt. In the 1960s, when her husband, Christopher Pratt, was one of Canada's rising young painters, Mary Pratt wrote a biography. "My only strength is finding something where most people would find nothing." In time, she began to paint the quiet scenes of domesticity—baked apples on tin foil, scattered dishes. Now an established artist, she is celebrated in *Mary Pratt*

whose work is in the collection of the National Gallery of Canada.

The season's landscape and nature giftsbooks are another festive source of viewing pleasure. *Reverend of the Wilderness* (McGraw-Hill, \$29.95) gives readers the usual world look at the beautiful locations. For eight years, nature and biologist Cynthia D'Amico has followed humpback whales on their annual



Photo by Michael Ondaatje

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Hampshire was like: evidence of a more tightly knit social structure than previously believed

38,000-mile migration from Alaska to Hawaii. Along the way, she has produced spectacular photographs of rarely observed behavior and evidence of a more tightly knit social structure than previously believed.

To the untrained eye of the outsider, the Canadian Prairie can appear to be a vast, homogeneous and ultimately boring environment. In his new book, *Heartlands: Prairie Portraits and Landscapes* (Doubleday & McIntyre, \$45), photographer Olesia Bernagova presents the West as a place of stunning variety, and its people as down-to-earth and independent. Prairie-born journalist Mark Abley has written a competent text.

Landscapes as a quiet intimate scale figures in the early books on garden culture and design. *The Glory of the English Garden* by Mary Koss Little, Brown, \$49.95) poses that if an Englishman's home is his castle, then the surrounding land is his kingdom. With stunning photographs of preserved or restored gardens, and an engaging text presented in both text and prose, the author follows England's horticultural heritage from medieval times to the present. At best, Canadian gardens can only stretch back a few generations, and even many of the most established gardens are still works in progress. In *Canadian Gardens* by Nicole Etkin and Willy Winters (Penguin, \$42) surveys 35 of the most impressive privately owned gardens in the country. The book gives a glimpse of the verdant luxury that Canadians have inherited from an often-imaginative climate. But the accompanying essays often have a closing uncertainty.

Long before there were poeas, there was *Shakespeare's Canada*. Peter C. Newman's *Empire of the Bay: An Uncolonized History of the Hudson's Bay Company* (Penguin, \$45) is a compelling reminder that the company's push for beaver pelts was the force that explored, charted and colonized much of Canada. Newman structures the novel material—maps, drawings and portraits—that he found

while researching his three-part history of the company with a fascinating account of the scientists, missionaries, Arctic explorers and gentleman-adventurers who turned the outposts from which many of Canada's cities grew. As cities mushroomed across North America, so did travel between them. *Grand Hotels of North America* (McClintock and Stewart, \$75), which details the features of dozens of the continent's most impressive lodgings, is a reminder of a bygone era when every hotel's ornate, hand-crafted opulent design was expressive of the local culture. *Alberta's Banff Springs*—are still in operation, their service and amenities have become less extravagant. The stories behind these architectural landmarks, most of them built between 1930 and 1940, provide an eye-opening profile of an earlier age of travel.

The past also is charmingly evoked in *Queen Mary's Photograph Album* (McClintock and Stewart, \$24.95). When she died in 1922, Mary, wife of King George V and grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II, left 39 albums of photographs taken by members of her family and official photographers. The selection reads like a love story as much as a surprisingly relevant and dramatic light. Images of royal children at the seaside, about slightly out of focus with their feet cut off, mix with pictures of King George V in a bowler hat digging a potato patch—shows Her Majesty with ease, finesse and for state, which the Queen captured "in and out of the past."

That photo was taken in 1942, when Mary, by then Queen Mother, had been evacuated to the country to escape wartime London. With 7200 marking the 50th anniversary of the start of the Second World War, a steady barrage of war books has come rolling off publishers' presses. Some of the most impressive new titles—a great book is waiting on the printed word of the war. *The Chronological Atlas of World War II* by Barry and Frances

Pratt (Lester & Oppen Books, \$29.95) illustrates every month of the war with a world map locating major events and hand-drawn descriptions, while *The Times Atlas of the Second World War*, edited by John Keegan (Harper & Collins, \$59.95), concentrates on military campaigns. Another large-format book, *Marching to War, 1939-1945*, introduced by Martin Gilbert (Penguin, \$34.95), features photographs and contemporary originally published in *The Illustrated London News*. The book accounts to a fascinating popular history of the war of Hitler and Moscow.

On the premise that "history is just yesterday's current affairs," the 1,284-page *Chronicle of the World*

(Bantam, \$59.95) retells human history to a quasi-composition of newspaper-style stories. Ranging from man's beginnings ("Early humans stand on our legs") to the end of the Second World War ("Asian bomb vapor on Japanese city"), the crumbly written, lively illustrated *Chronicle* is, despite its daunting bulk, a surprisingly engaging text. From the horrors of war to the serenity of an English garden or the rapid change of a landscape while, perhaps after weeks of winter between covers.

NAGELMAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Solomon Gundy Was Here*, Packer (1)
- 2 *Class and Power*, Duggan, Cohen (2)
- 3 *The Dark Net*, King (3)
- 4 *Dorothy*, Sher (4)
- 5 *Peacocks' Revolution*, Cox (4)
- 6 *The Pilgrims of the Book*, Packer (2)
- 7 *Signs*, King (5)
- 8 *Comrades*, Winkler (5)
- 9 *A Natural Curiosity*, Duggan (5)
- 10 *Sam & Gloria*

NONFICTION

- 1 *Book of a Feather*, Packer (7)
 - 2 *Donor on the Beach*, Lerner (5)
 - 3 *Is a Canadian Garden*, Etkin and Winters (2)
 - 4 *The House Is Not a Home*, Nadel (1)
 - 5 *The Science of Everyday Life*, Agmon (1)
 - 6 *Remember*, Kerr (3)
 - 7 *After the Applause*, Merritt and Nadel
 - 8 *Chase Tale*, Carron (3)
 - 9 *"This is a New Year, New Year"*, Lindholm
 - 10 *Others Inside Out*, Carron (4)
- (1) *Twelve for one*
Compiled by Brian Neilson



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Five-star world beauty spots

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There was something so reassuring about that wild storm in Misaki. Big in Misaki that showed the world's two most important men who was the real boss. All the scientific establishments night of the United States, transported and housed by satellite, could not enter the house in the White House that the secretized "sun" of the Mediterranean in December could actually prevent the superpowers from having dinner together. Ignorance of geography goes up to the highest source, even as it reaches to the lowest level.

You could not contain any American, for example, that the northernmost tropical mountain Canada—Polar Prime in Lake Erie—on south of the northern California border and on the same latitude as Berkeley. Ask any Canadian to locate Virginia—"house of the Old Confederacy"—and it would be placed somewhere down between Alabama and Mississippi. Most scholars of the Great White North are surprised to find that it is just across the Potomac from Washington, with an southern border as the same level as Indianapolis and Denver.

There are cultural levels and volcanic levels and beer levels. Your double word happens to be a geography book. The quiet loneliness place in the whole world is Heligoland, a village in the mountains of southern Austria, where you can climb up to the Glockengasse glacier and the no taller like champagne. The most remarkable place in the world is Portofino (where your weary agree (plus to return), a pastel-colored retreat on the sea, south of Naples just along the treaty road-out of the lake of Capri. Trust me.

Friends of mine, married (for the first time—marriage?) have not returned from a honeymoon in Venice, a wonderful spot both for honeymooners. They were suitably dazzled (Steve Wilde's comment on Niagara Falls "The second disappointment is a bride's life.") (dignity).

The only spot better than Venice is Rio de Janeiro, which is in Spain about as low as the mountains above Marbella, which is along the coast from Gibraltar. You wind through a



plasma of sweeping wheat fields when suddenly a jutting circular cliff appears. Along it sits Rio de Janeiro, a natural fortress on solid rock. It contains the oldest building in Spain. It contains the oldest building in Spain. It contains the oldest building in Spain. It contains the oldest building in Spain.

The most beautiful little pub in England is hidden in a hamlet in Ashford, Kent, where there is an unadorned church, a lot of sheep and everyone laughs a lot. The capital city in the world is Tokyo, which is almost as polluted as Mexico City and Athens, where the food is so eating away the Puritans.

It is a great secret that the best doing in all of Atlantic Canada is outside Corner Brook, Nfld., which may have something to do with the purity of mind of Clyde Wells, a local. Almost no one, understandably, knows of the greatest beauty of the landscape around Cape Town—

one of the six most beautiful places in the world. The mountains of the world include La Jolla, a Biosphere reserve of San Diego, and Chester, down the Atlantic from Halifax.

The journey up Scotland to see that one famous castle on the Isle of Skye is almost worth it, but better still are the five deer stands nearby: Skye, Mull, Mull and Mull. The view of the harbor over Glasgow is remarkable, though not quite as much stopping as the best view in Vancouver. It is not, as thought, either the mountain slopes of Peak Vancouver or the secret properties along Point Grey Road. It is Capital Hill, as famous as blue-collar East Vancouver that runs over the Second Narrows Bridge and looks down the entire harbor and off to Vancouver Island and Japan.

Western Falls on the Saratoga is a bit more. The famous Whistler Beach in Banff is a laugh, a waterhole, to any tourist who has experienced Banff outside Sydney, where the demands of the city are gradually given away. There is nothing anywhere to compare with Banff in the mountains, where the surf comes up the park and crashing brown-dam and visitors to visit their class through what appears to be something like a ladder.

The two most interesting places in the world, for a visitor, are Israel and Bali. The most beautiful small city in the world is Salzburg. There is nothing that can compare with the peace of Cochin, as the west coast of India and the Gulf Bay where the yellow book could have been the landscape.

There are few of us who know that the tortoise, now-hanging from the Vancouver to Whistler Mountain, along the Coast Road and beyond is every bit as spectacular as Italy's famed Amalfi Drive or the stored Rivers. The only difference is that these latter places have a good scenery 30 minutes, where one can take on a load of plants and garlic. Some day, we will learn.

It is instructive to know that New Jersey—dubbed the Garden State—contains along its shore the most aggressive urban theme since the days of England's Industrial Revolution. It is hell on earth to drive through it. A few hours to the north, the Ralph Lauren retreat of Sandestin and the Vineyard provide plenty of space for those who can afford designs or signatures on their lawn mowers.

Two of the most pleasant visitors to Canada—the supposedly "harmful" Potters—are the city views as high over the muddy calm of the five branches of the Saskatchewan River winding through Saskatoon and Edmonton. The beer in China, you may be surprised to hear, is remarkably good.

*Jennifer, Christmas '89.
All ready for bed, with*

*visions of
sugar plums
dancing
colorfully
in her
head.*



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